The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.
RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 2 cents; delivered to carriers (one week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage pre-paid.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1875. NO. 159.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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SECOND EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The House Passes a Number of Appropriation Bills.

AMONG THEM SEVERAL OF INTEREST HERE.

State of the Bill to Allow Pittsburgh to Borrow Money, Etc., Etc.

Excitement and Disorder in the House Last Evening.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 12, 1875.

The General Appropriation bill was amended and laid over till to-morrow.

The following passed finally:

An act to exempt pianos leased or hired from levy or sale on execution or distress for rent.

An act to prohibit market stands on the public highways of cities of the first class within five squares of an incorporated market house.

An act to provide for the pre-payment of postage upon the *Legislative Record* as required by the postal laws of the United States.

A supplement to an act, approved May 1, A. D. 1871, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish limiting the time for the killing of hare or rabbit."

An act to empower water companies, gas companies and bridge companies to merge their corporate rights and franchises into other incorporated companies.

An act authorizing and requiring the courts of common pleas of this Commonwealth to prescribe by rules of court cases in which affidavits of defense may be required, and the time and manner in which judgments shall be taken for want of affidavits of defense.

An act authorizing common carriers, factors, commission merchants and other persons to sell goods, wares, merchandise, baggage and other property unclaimed or perishable upon which they have a lien.

An act repealing an act to regulate the election of school directors in the sub-districts in the city of Pittsburgh, approved April 9, A. D. 1872.

An act authorizing shareholders in incorporated bridge companies to cast one vote for each share of stock at all elections held by such companies.

An act to amend an act concerning the sale of railroads, canals, turnpikes, bridges and plankroads, approved the 8th day of April, 1861, and extend the provisions thereof to all corporations.

An act authorizing and regulating the issuance of venires for attendance of juries in the several courts of the Commonwealth.

A supplement to an act, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a special detective officer in any of the several counties of the Commonwealth."

An act to limit the amount of tax that may be levied for school purposes.

An act to authorize the settlement of the claim of J. P. McCaskey, publisher of the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, for advertising the new Constitution.

An act to correct errors in the transcribing of the act of Assembly, entitled "An act to punish the sale and traffic in mineral water bottles and other bottles, and for the protection of bottlers and vendors of mineral water and other beverages in this Commonwealth," approved the 9th day of April, 1870, and declaratory of what shall be evidence of registration and publication in regard to said bottles.

An act to authorize the outgoing sheriffs in all counties where said sheriffs are paid by salary, to deliver to their successors all unfinished and unexecuted writs and process of every description.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled An act to prescribe the manner by which the courts may divide the counties into wards," approved May 14, A. D. 1874.

A supplement to an act, entitled "An act relating to road laws in Delaware county," approved April 12, A. D. 1869, and to an act approved March 17, A. D. 1870, entitled "An act relating to road laws in Delaware county," approved April 12, A. D. 1869.

An act authorizing the burgess and town council of each of the several boroughs throughout this Commonwealth to levy and collect a gas, kerosene oil and water tax.

An act to provide for the regulation and taxation of dogs in the township of Lower Merion, and the boroughs of New Centreville, Ursina and Confluence, in Somerset county.

Joint resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the alleged differences between miners and their employers.

An act relating to the courts of this Commonwealth.

An act fixing a common basis from which to calculate the earnings of miners or persons working in coal mines.

The bill to carry into effect section five of the Constitution relative to the salaries of county officers and the payment of fees received by them into the State or county treasury, in counties containing over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, was lost, reconsidered and passed second reading.

The following were lost on second reading:

A supplement to an act, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain companies," approved April 29, A. D. 1874, applying the benefits of said act to improvement companies and regulating the same.

An act to fix the standard weight of bark used for tanning purposes.

An act for the protection of fish.

Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to procure the volumes of the proprietary family of Pennsylvania, held by the Historical Society, for publication as part of the colonial records.

An act relative to judgments and decrees by a divided court.

An act to fix monthly return days in the courts of this Commonwealth.

An act conferring additional jurisdiction on orphans' courts.

The following were laid over:

An act repealing the proviso in section one of an act entitled "An act to provide for the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State," approved the 15th day of May, A. D. 1874.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act creating Martin Monaghan, of the borough of Ashland, in the county of Schuylkill, an auctioneer for the counties of Schuylkill and Columbia," so far as the same relates to Schuylkill county.

The following passed second reading:

An act supplementary to the act, entitled An act relating to railroad companies," passed May 16, A. D. 1861, declaring that said act and its supplements do and shall extend to passenger railway companies, and invalidating all acts done or proceedings had by any passenger railway company under such act and supplement.

An act authorizing corporations to change the par value of their shares of capital stock.

An act for the more certain and equal assessment of taxes in cities of the second class in this Commonwealth.

The Senate insisted on its amendments to the supplement to an act, entitled "An act dividing the cities of this State into three classes; regulating the passage of ordinances; providing for contracts for supplies and work for said cities; authorizing the increase of indebtedness and the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same; defining and punishing certain offenses in and of said cities, and providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class." Messrs. Anderson, Payne and Clayford were appointed a committee of conference.

HOUSE.

The House met at ten o'clock and, after short delay, agreed to consider appropriation bills on third reading.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and for enlarging the buildings to accommodate an additional number of pupils, was amended and laid over for the present.

The following passed finally:

An act in relation to the widening and deepening of the sewer on Pine street, in the city of Harrisburg, used in carrying off the surplus water from the Capitol grounds, and to authorize the payment of a portion of the cost of the same.

An act to provide for the erection of a state hospital for the insane for the city and county of Philadelphia, and the counties of Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware and Chester, to be called the State Hospital for the Insane for the Southeastern district of Pennsylvania.

Joint resolution providing for the printing of additional copies of the Reports of the Board of Commissioners of the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania.

An act providing for the temporary closing of any public street or public highway when the same may be needed for the use of any agricultural fair, or any exhibition of the products of the soil or mine, or of manufactures or works of art.

An act making an appropriation for pensions and gratuities.

An act making an appropriation for the support of the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and for finishing the building.

An act making an appropriation to the Industrial Home for Blind Women at Philadelphia.

At the afternoon session, a resolution was passed providing for sessions this evening, to-morrow morning and afternoon and Monday morning and afternoon.

An act making an appropriation for the annual salaries of the officers of the Pennsylvania Reform School, and also to aid in the completion of its new building, was amended and laid over till to-morrow.

An act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, which was lost at the morning session, was reconsidered and passed finally.

Mr. Lusk, of Butler, moved to take up the motion to lay on the table, by which the following bill was lost: An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relating to the State Treasurer and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," approved May 5, 1874, amending the eleventh section thereof so as to assign all revenues derived from the taxation of the capital stock of railroad, canal and transportation companies to the exclusive use of the sinking fund and all the other State taxes to the general revenue fund.

Messrs. Lusk, Mitchell, Wolfe and Huhn argued that the House had power to do so, quoting Zeigler, Barclay, Wilson and Cushing on parliamentary law, to sustain their position.

Mr. Reighard and other Democrats opposed the motion.

After an hour's debate, the Speaker submitted the question to the House, which decided it in the negative—yeas 78, nays 90.

At the evening session, appropriation bills on second and third reading being the order, Mr. Lusk moved to suspend the rules for the consideration of a resolution to extend the day of adjournment. Lost—Yeas 51, nays 128.

The following passed second reading:

Joint resolution for the appointment of a clerk and accountant by the committee of House to investigate the State Treasury, and to pay them their compensation.

An act to provide for the appointment of a State Board of Managers for the International Exhibition of the year 1876, and make appropriation to defray the expenses thereof.

An act appropriating the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to the Western University of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of erecting workshops, &c., to be used in giving mechanical instruction in mechanic art. [Amended so as to make the appropriation $50,000.]

An act granting a pension to Josiah Brimard, of East Vincent township, Chester county.

An act to continue the pension of George Robinson, of Perry county.

An act for the relief of Jacob Idle, a soldier of the war of 1812.

The following passed finally:

An act making an appropriation for the annual salaries of the officers of the Pennsylvania Reform School, and also to aid in the completion of its new building. [Amended to make the appropriation $116,500.]

An act making an appropriation for the support of the State School Home for colored soldiers' orphans, at Bridgewater, Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

An act making an appropriation for the support of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded Children, at Media, and to erect additional buildings.

An act directing the Superintendent of Public Instruction to prepare educational material for the Centennial Exposition, and making an appropriation for that purpose.

An act appropriating money to aid in the support of the House of Correction in the city of Philadelphia.

At ten o'clock a row began about the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Crawford, of Philadelphia, in the chair, entertained a motion by Mr. Huhn to adjourn, decided it carried, declared the House adjourned and left the chair.

A scene of wild disorder ensued, when Speaker Paterson resumed the chair. Comparative order being restored, the Speaker directed the yeas and nays to be called on the motion to adjourn, which resulted—yeas 5, nays 194.

The consideration of appropriation bills was resumed, and the following passed:

An act to make an appropriation to the Lackawanna Hospital of the city of Scranton.

An act appropriating the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to the Jewish Hospital Association of Philadelphia, for the purpose of erecting and furnishing a dispensary building.

At eleven o'clock the House is still working away.

TILTON-BEECHER.

SAMUEL C. WILKESON CALLED.

Interesting Testimony of the Author of the Tripartite Agreement.

Continued Illness of Judge Fullerton.

Rev. Edward Eggleston Contributes Something to the Small Talk.

ADJOURNMENT TILL MONDAY.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Shearman, Mrs. Field and Bessie Turner were in their seats in the Brooklyn courtroom this morning when the Tilton-Beecher trial opened. Mr. Beecher, wife and sons were seated on the edge of the Plymouth gathering. Mr. Fullerton was still absent on account of illness, and his place was taken by Mr. Beach, who stated to Judge Neilson that he would be prepared to continue on Monday next.

Samuel Wilkeson was the first witness. He testified: I reside at Fortieth street, New York city; am helping to build the Northern Pacific Railroad; am now Secretary of that company; have been a journalist for thirty years, and was on the *Tribune* for three years before the war, and four years during the war; was in Washington for the *Tribune* at one time. I have known Tilton for fifteen or sixteen years, and Beecher for fourteen or fifteen years. In the fall of 1861 Tilton came to me at Washington, to my hotel, and showed me a letter from Beecher.

Mr. Beach objected to this line of evidence as immaterial, and an argument ensued over the point, between him and Mr. Evarts. The Court finally ruled that it was not material evidence and must be excluded. Mr. Evarts contended to argue that this evidence was first brought out by the other side on the direct examination of Tilton, and it was certainly a grave matter if the defense were not to give evidence that was imperfectly given by the other side. Judge Neilson said that he could not examine all these remote grounds as evidence without extending the trial to an indefinite length, and he therefore held to his former decision that it was too remote and immaterial.

Witness then continued: On the morning of Friday, March 29, 1872, Tilton came into my office in the Equitable Insurance building, in New York; he was excited and showed me a press proof of an article which he threatened to publish in the *Golden Age* unless Beecher did him justice. I remonstrated with him against it, and said it would do infinite wrong and injustice. He then said that Bowen had violated his contracts with him on the *Independent* and the Brooklyn *Union*, and that his dismissal from these papers had ruined and destroyed him; that Beecher had not come to his help, when he could have saved him with his little finger, and had left him laying where he was with indifference; that he would pursue Beecher into his grave. I told him that was the wrong way to go about anything of that kind; that Beecher was sincerely attached to him and was his friend, and that Bowen would be induced to do him justice and pay the money and terminate the suits he (Tilton) was about to bring against him. Tilton then appeared to grow happy; he told me he was very glad he had come to my office; as he was going down Broadway he said a sudden inspiration drove him to go up to see his old friend Wilkeson; he thought the spirits drove him there, and he was glad that he came to see me. Nothing was said of Mrs. Tilton, nor did he accuse Beecher of anything else than refusing to help him when he was prostrate. I returned the press proof to Tilton that night, after I had an interview with Mr. Beecher. Moulton called at my office on the previous day with a letter of introduction from Beecher. After I had read the letter I submitted my plans to him; I told him my plan to avoid the publishing of the scandal and the warfare was to get Bowen to pay Tilton, and not let him bring a suit, which might drag along indefinitely; that the *Golden Age* newspaper should be helped, and to that end the columns of the *Christian Union* might be used. Moulton approved my plan, and I suggested that an agreement should be drawn up between the parties. Before going away he made an appointment with me at his house on the following Sunday evening, where I met him. There were present Moulton, Tilton and myself; the subject of the conversation was the harmonization of these three men; my plan was approved, and I thereupon I produced a draft of that paper. [Shown document.] This was not the original draft, but is the agreement as amended; it was arranged that Bowen should be induced to pay Tilton money, and to use editorials in the *Independent* newspaper to help Tilton, and to help the *Golden Age* newspaper; I was to do the same with the *Christian Union* paper; it was also said that the papers in connection with the scandal against Beecher should be destroyed after the signing of the tripartite agreement. Horace B. Claflin, who came in before we had separated, said he had no doubt Bowen would do all that was said; the charges were made at this interview in the rough draft of agreement. The second interview between us was in Moulton's study, on the second of April, 1872; I took the amended draft there in my pocket. Claflin reported that Bowen had agreed to pay the money to Tilton if the arbitrators determined the amount. The subject of the tripartite agreement was then introduced, and I read a draft that I had prepared.

The witness was here shown a draft of the agreement and he continued: This piece of yellow paper attached to it, with pencil markings, was not on it. Then the witness read the agreement as drawn up by him, leaving out the additions, which, he said, were afterwards added to it.

Witness resumed: After I read this paper, at the second interview, Tilton said he would sign it twelve times over if Bowen would sign it once. Claflin and Moulton also expressed themselves satisfied with it. Tilton was about to sign it, but was stopped by Claflin, who said it might be necessary for him to tell Bowen that his signature would be required before Tilton would sign it. Claflin put the paper in his pocket to take to Bowen. Claflin returned that evening and said that Bowen was willing to sign the agreement, but had kept it to look it over. It was understood that after the covenant had been signed all the papers relating to the scandal would be destroyed. On the evening of the same day I had a conversation with Tilton, in which he said that Beecher had made improper proposals to his wife, and that was all the charge he had against him. He then began to tell me of something he had done with Beecher's son Harry, who was in the volunteer service where he had fallen into disgrace; that Tilton had gone to see the Secretary of War and ingratiated himself into his favor; that he had told him of the position in which Beecher's son was placed, and he gave a commission for him in the regular army. I next saw the tripartite covenant about five o'clock in the evening of April third, when it was brought to my office by Claflin. The yellow paper was then attached. About eleven o'clock on that forenoon, Tilton came into my office excitedly and said he would not sign the agreement unless it was altered. He called for the engrossed copy of the agreement, which was in the safe, and began scratching it and making alterations. I remained with him but he said Bowen and Beecher were being taken care of and he would keep himself safe.

I had a conversation at a dinner, in Washington, about 1864 or 1865, with Tilton, in which his wife was mentioned. He asked me if I had seen his wife. I replied that I had not. He said I would be disappointed in her; that she was a small woman and not a woman of culture; that he had married her very young. He said he told me this so that I could appreciate the difference between them after I saw her. I knew Oliver Johnson and persuaded Beecher to employ him. I spoke to him on Broadway about it, in the winter of 1871 or 1872. It was not in consequence of anything Tilton said to me that Johnson was employed on the *Christian Union*, but simply wanted a good managing editor on the paper. This was the only mode by which Johnson came to be employed on that paper. Witness here identified a slip which was taken from the columns of the *Christian Union*, as being written by him and not by Beecher, and continued: I knew of the publication of the tripartite agreement. So far as it was published I am the party who was instrumental in its publication, and I am not aware that Beecher knew anything about it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beach—I have given the interviews with Tilton and Moulton so far as I can recollect, as I have turned over the matter in my own mind about ten thousand times. The language of the conversations which I have given is the precise language, in effect, used on these occasions; pretty much of my language was given in the precise words in which they occurred. I recollect the precise words Tilton used on the morning of April 3, 1872, when he said to me he would never sign any agreement which would prevent him pursuing Henry Ward Beecher. He also said that Theodore C. Bowen had been well taken care of by Claflin, and Beecher by me, but that he had been left out in the cold, and he did not see any chance of his getting his money.

After recess, Mr. Wilkeson resumed the stand and his cross-examination was continued. He testified: On my direct examination I gave Tilton's precise language at the interviews, so far as I recollect. I may have varied this language on cross-examination. This I believe to be due to the inherent infirmity of the human memory. I have given the language according to the best of my belief; in immaterial words I may have changed. I made a memorandum of his conversation on the morning of April 3d; it is now at my office, and I will produce it. I recollect some of the phrases of the memorandum, but not the concluding one. The vital part of it I can give you. I felt that this thing was going to drift into a great judicial contest, and so I made a memorandum of this conversation. The statement of Tilton, that he would publish in the *Golden Age* on March 29th, made me believe this thing would come into the courts. On April 3d I knew that arbitrators were to be appointed to make the award to Tilton. I had not heard that on the night of April 2d the award had been made and the checks given for the amount. I did not fear the matter drifting into a judicial contest, but rather desired it. What made me feel that it would drift into a judicial contest was the movements of Tilton organizing against Henry Ward Beecher, and the charges made by Bowen and Tilton against Beecher. I thought the time would come when Beecher and his friends would get tired of paying money to the *Golden Age* newspaper to suppress these scandals against the greatest man and preacher of his age. I knew that this pertinacity of charges of improper proposals against Beecher would grow. I knew of Tilton's having come to me on the morning of April 3d for money. He got the money of Bowen from me because I initiated the movement to obtain it. I do not know of Beecher or his friends contributing any money for the *Golden Age*, nor do I know of any solicitations for money from him. I cannot recall the allegations made in the personal statement of Tilton with regard to the relations between Mrs. Tilton and Beecher. I think it only contained the relation of stories told by Bowen against Beecher. Previous to this I never had any conversation with Tilton about the publishing of any article or about these charges.

A letter dated January 11, 1871, was handed to witness and identified as written by him to Tilton, asking him not to publish; that he (Wilkeson) knew he was in trouble, and would speak to Jay Cooke about him and have him lecture on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The witness resumed: What I requested him not to publish in this letter was the charges he was threatening to make public about Beecher. I think Tilton mentioned them about this time to me. I am a member of the publishing firm of Ford & Co. I married a sister of Mrs. Stanton's. Mrs. Stanton is a lady of high culture and refinement. I never said to her that these charges, if published, would knock the "Life of Christ" higher than a kite. I will tell you what I said, if you will allow me. Mr. Beach objected, and witness continued: In an interview, on the 2d, of April, with Tilton, after the tripartite agreement, I told him Mrs. Stanton had told me that Beecher had committed adultery with Mrs. Tilton and that Miss Anthony had told her Mrs. Tilton had confessed adultery to her. Mr. Tilton said that Miss Anthony was a morbid old maid and her mind was always dwelling on morbid subjects.

The letter of April 2, 1872, from witness to Moulton, was identified and read by Mr. Beach. It called for the destruction of Beecher's letter of apology, which was in his possession.

The witness resumed: I published this tripartite agreement in connection with my partner, Edward L. Ford. I did not confer with any other person about it. The only portions of the covenant that I think I published were those of Bowen and Tilton. I did publish Beecher's letter, on the personal statement that followed. I am a firm believer in Beecher's innocence from the first, and a staunch defender of him. I had frequent discussions in which I vindicated him whenever I had the opportunity. When I proposed the tripartite agreement in the form in which I presented it, I gave it to Horace B. Claflin. I made one copy of it at the time of the preparation of the draft. I was present at the examination of Beecher before the church committee. I was not present more than once, when Beecher appeared before the committee with a statement.

Re-direct examination by Mr. Evarts—I have looked at this memorandum made of Tilton's conversation within a month past.

Mr. Evarts asked witness as to the conversation which led to the remark that the publication of these charges would knock the "Life of Christ" higher than a kite.

Mr. Beach objected to this, and a lengthy argument ensued between counsel.

Judge Neilson directed Mr. Evarts to ask the witness what he did say about it.

The witness said: Mrs. Stanton and others were present in the room, and in reply to an inquiry from one of the younger sisters, I replied: "If these charges are true and are made public, of course the 'Life of Christ' will go higher than a kite." [The witness here raised his right arm and, at the word "kite," smacked his finger and thumb in the air.]

He then continued: I think I made this gesture when uttering the remark. I understood Tilton, when he said to me that improper advances had been made to his wife, to mean improper proposals. Between the time of my planning the publication of the agreement and its actual publication, I think Mr. Cleveland saw me twice about it. He objected to its publication. My object in publishing this agreement was to stop the persecution of this great and good man, as he wanted to see the thing in the court, where it ought to be.

Edward Eggleston was next called. He testified: I am an author, clergyman and editor and reside in Brooklyn. I was associated with Tilton as editor on the *Independent*, but retired from the paper in July, 1871. In July, 1867, I became acquainted with Tilton by sight. I met Beecher about the same time, but only became intimately acquainted with him during the past three or four years. In the fall of 1868 or spring of 1869, I was a guest at Tilton's house. I was talking to them about Beecher, and Mrs. Tilton asked me if I knew him. I said "slightly," and she asked me to go to Page's studio with her and make his acquaintance on the next day. Tilton objected; as he thought Beecher would not like to be disturbed. He told Mrs. Tilton she had better go alone, and therefore I did not go. On one occasion, at Tilton's house, when I was present, a certain lady was also there and Tilton's attentions to her were the subject of remarks. I remember making a subsequent call at the house. Mrs. Tilton was not there. I saw the housekeeper, who told me Mr. Tilton was absent. This was at eight o'clock in the evening. I returned at nine, and he came in shortly after, with the same lady. There was a young lady there who said she was a relative of the other lady. Both of the ladies went away afterwards. The lady with Mr. Tilton apologized to the other lady for keeping her out until such a late hour, as both watches had stopped. On the ferry boat, one time, we had a conversation about marriage relations; this was in the summer of 1870. He asked me what I thought of it, or if there might be more than one human love. I replied that I did not know. He asked my opinion in relation to uncongenial love. I told him I thought people uncongenial would in time come together, and he replied that they would grow further apart.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beach—At the time of Tilton's attention to the unmentionable woman, there were a number of people present, and this happened in the back parlor. It was the occasion of the reunion of the Brooklyn Woman's Social Club, and Beecher was there. I made no remarks about Tilton's conduct in the house, nor did any other person there that night. I observed it, however, and spoke of it to my wife. On the occasion of my talk with Tilton, on the ferry-boat, he appeared to be very much agitated. On our way from the office to the boat Tilton had fits of abstraction. I do not remember anything else he talked about that evening. I am a clergyman of the Methodist persuasion, and preaching to a congregation lying around loose generally.

This finished the witness' testimony, and the court adjourned until Monday morning.

WASHINGTON.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE PINCHBACK.

Prospect of a Favorable Vote Next Tuesday.

Hawaiian Treaty to Come Up on Wednesday.

Secretary Robeson Entertains Senate Committee on Naval Affairs.

OBSEQUIES OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Opposition to Confirmation of New Paymasters.

Report on New Orleans Custom House.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1875.

Daily Pinchback Bulletin.

The Senate has decided to take a vote next Tuesday on the admission of Pinchback. As it will require nine Republican votes, in addition to all the Democrats, to make one majority against him, his chances seem to be favorable, judging from the expressions of Senators so far.

The Hawaiian Treaty

was laid over to-day, in executive session, until next Wednesday. The probability is that it will be ratified, despite the opposition it is meeting from various quarters.

Secretary Robeson at Dinner.

The Secretary of the Navy to-night gave his annual dinner to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs.

New Orleans Custom House.

Special Agent Kinsella, having completed his investigation of the New Orleans Custom House, reports to the Commissioner of Customs that its organization and administration are in excellent condition and in no wise affected by the political disorders prevailing in that State.

The Late Civil Service Reform.

The Treasury Department has sent letters to the chiefs of the different examining boards, directing them to turn over all books and papers of the defunct Civil Service Reform to the head of the office of which they are a part.

The New Paymasters.

There is considerable opposition to the confirmation of the new paymasters, as it is alleged that there is not a sufficient recognition of officers from civil life. The adverse report on Maynadier, a Baltimore appointment, will probably be reconsidered. It is said that he was cashiered, but it is now stated that the action was unjust.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1875.

FREEDMAN'S BANK IN BAD CONDITION.

The Freedman's bank is in a worse condition than heretofore supposed, and therefore Commissioners Cresswell, Leopold and Purvis have asked to be relieved from any further responsibility for or on account of said trust, provided their bond may be released from liability after their resignation, and new Commissioners substituted in their places. They assign, as the cause of their action, the failure to obtain from Congress such legislation as they deemed essential to the proper and speedy execution of the trust reposed in them.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: N. H. McLean, late U. S. army, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Colonel. H. C. A. Kelley, Collector of Customs for the District of Michigan. Postmasters—J. H. Drury, Troy, Ohio; E. R. Wise, Bellefontaine, Ohio; Thompson, Romeo, Mich.; G. A. Wells, St. John, Mich.; Jas. H. Knox, Indianola, Iowa.

BLACK HILLS.

General Sherman Says Our Treaty Obligations shall be Strictly Discharged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 12.—Gen. Sherman was interviewed yesterday concerning what action the Government will take relative to the gold hunting expeditions to the Black Hills country, and the General said, in substance, that the expeditions would be prevented from entering that region, or if any got in they would be driven out. As soon as the weather will permit, troops will be put in the field, with instructions to prevent incursions into the Sioux reservations, and these instructions will be carried out by force of arms if need be. The integrity of the treaty with the Sioux will be maintained at all hazards. The General said the frontier people complain of Indian raids, yet in this case they do not seem to see the injustice of their acts, and, when remodeled after the Indian mode of acquiring property. If necessary, troops will be sent to bring out the party now in the Hills.

Dr. Keyser.

It will be observed by an advertisement in to-day's COMMERCIAL that DR. KEYSER offers for sale his several preparations, some of which have been compounded by him for many years, and have attained a reputation which few ever win: the result, no doubt, of great industry and research, which in the end are sure to meet with a just reward. Dr. Keyser is a physician of great skill and eminence in that department of medicine to which he has devoted the best years of his life. He has grown gray in the services, a service now close on to forty years. That consumption can be cured, and is cured by him, has been demonstrated in very many marked and extraordinary cases. Many live, and walk the streets in health to tell their own story, a story full of hope to all who are wasting away under the destructive influence of that dire disease, consumption, at one time believed by nearly everybody to be surely fatal. The cases published from time to time by Dr. Keyser rescue the mind from that dreadful belief, and furnish to the consumptive a hope that not only consumption can be cured by him, but many other maladies which, if not equally painful and wearying to those who have to bear them.

Dr. Keyser's investigations of disease are so thorough as to at once strike the patient with a belief that he is complete master of his profession in the treatment of chronic maladies, and in giving publicity to the facts, we feel that we are conferring a benefit upon all those of our readers whose condition might call into requisition services such as his study and labor have enabled him to give.

Being assured, at the same time, that those who are induced to employ him from what we have said will feel grateful to us for our unsolicited advice, and that he will make good all that we have said in his praise.

OLD TEA HOUSE

TEAS,

A SPECIALTY.

Retail House with Wholesale Prices

What $1 00 Will Buy!

8 Cans Tomatoes, (2 lbs)..... 1 00
3 Cans Corn..... 1 00
3 Cans Peaches, (2 lb)..... 1 00
3 Cans Strawberries..... 1 00
10 lbs New Prunes..... 1 00
10 lbs Dried Peaches..... 1 00
13 lbs New Rice..... 1 00
10 lbs A Sugar, white..... 1 00
11 Glasses Jelly..... 1 00
24 Bars Soap..... 1 00
2 lbs New Uncolored Tea..... 1 00
13 lbs Currants (New)..... 1 00
10 lbs Gloss Starch..... 1 00
16 lbs Oat Meal, fresh..... 1 00
10 Bottles French Mustard..... 1 00
7 Bottles Tomato Catsup..... 1 00
12 lbs Crackers..... 1 00
5 Cans Pineapple..... 1 00
7 Bottles Pickles..... 1 00
3 Cans Green Peas..... 1 00
Roasted Coffee, per lb..... 25, 26 and 27 cents.

Garden Grown Tea.

BEAUTIFUL IMPORTED CHROMO given to Tea Customers.

GROCERIES DELIVERED.

D. M. Jenkins,
20 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Mulharrao, sovereign of one of the provinces of India, is under arrest on a charge of attempting to poison a British colonel residing at his court in an official capacity. He is known as one of the wickedest, meanest and most unscrupulous of the petty sovereigns of India, and his subjects, besides being bigoted and cruel, are as wicked and mean as himself. It having been determined to arrest him, railroad trains quietly brought from different points an effective force of British soldiers, and he was arrested in the midst of his guards before they suspected the Purpose for which the soldiers had been brought there. The excited subjects of Mulharrao restrained from violence by their fear of British soldiers, but they are in a great state of excitement, and a serious outbreak is not improbable.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD STOCK to pay part cash, and part in prime Iowa Lands. Apply to or address, F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

WANTED—SITUATION — BY AN experienced salesman, who can furnish unexceptionable reference, a Situation in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store. Address "Willing," Industry, Beaver county, Pa.

WANTED—ROOMS WITH POWER—Two Rooms, First Story and Basement, or first and second or second and third stories. About 20 to 30 horse-power required, and rent must be moderate. Address Box 939, City.

WANTED—A RELIABLE PARTY with a moderate capital, to take an interest in Real Estate agency now doing a large business and quickly profitable. Call on or address H. R., 104 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPING—BY A young man who has had several years experience in bookkeeping and can bring the best city references, and of looks to keep during part of the day. Address E. T. S., Commercial office.

WANTED—MODELS — INVENTORS and others wanting Patent Office Models or Experimental Models of Iron, Steel or Brass to call at Keystone Pattern and Model Works of J. F. MILLER & CO., 68 Water street and 80 First avenue.

WANTED—PARTNER—AN ACTIVE business man, who can invest $15,000 to increase an old and well established manufacturing business in this city. Two partners now running the firm. The sales can be increased to $30,000 per annum, with a good profit. Address C. B., Commercial office.

WANTED — MORTGAGES — FOR large and small amounts. I am prepared to furnish large amount of money on first-class city and Allegheny County Property. Said Mortgages must run from two to three years. For further particulars call on or address S. C. KEYS, Real Estate Broker, office No. 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$55,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and Mortgage on Real Estate in Allegheny county, in large or small sums, apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER Belting and No. 1 "City Finish" Harness Leather at THORP & DUNN'S, 14 Market street.

FOR SALE—NO. 165 SMITHFIELD street; Brick House 20x100; Lot 20x100 feet. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—NO. 163 SMITHFIELD street; Brick three-story House, 20x60; Lot 20x100 feet. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—HOTEL FURNITURE and Five Years' Lease of the Fulton Hotel, Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa. Apply to D. MAHANEY, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—NO. 7 SCOTT STREET, Seventh ward; Frame House, of 7 rooms; Gas, Water, Bath-room, Paved street; Lot 80x100 feet. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—SMALL GARDEN FARM, 12 acres, near Manning Bros.' Railroad; House, Stable and Well. Price low. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE — SHIN'S PATENT Watchman's Clock and Time Detector. The best and cheapest watchman clock in the market. Price, $15. Send for Circular to M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS —New and Second-hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable, from 3 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and Pt. R. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-FLUE Boilers, 20x36; twelve Portable Boilers, from 12 to 20 horse power; Engines from 4 to 80 horse power; one Hoisting Engine and Boiler. ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING Site, containing three and one-fourth Acres, in the west-end ward, one square from the line of Forest avenue. Will be sold cheap. Apply to STOTLER, 369 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Office hours 9 A. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, corner Allegheny and North avenues, Allegheny, built of the best Cleveland Stone Fronts, two stories, with Mansard Roofs, French Plate Glass in front; Porches and Balcony; lots on each house contains 11 large Rooms, 2 Bathrooms, Elevator, &c. Apply to H. SUTMEYER, 143 Federal street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—FORTY SUPERIOR Second-hand Boilers, in good order, ranging from 20 inches to 44 inches in diameter, and 16 feet to 40 feet long; double-flued and cylinder. Many have Inspector's certificate of test with them. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, 13 Water street. WATSON & MCNEOR.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGE SHOP AND BLACKSMITH SHOP—Carriage Shop is 30x77 feet, and has a Lot 60x128. Blacksmith Shop is 35x35 feet, on Lot of same size. Tools and Stock will be sold cheap to the right party. Business can be employed who can retain the trade already established. Reason for selling Shop will be given to purchaser. Address Box 27, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa.

FOR SALE—TWO BUILDING LOTS in Thirty-second ward; also, four Lots on Liberty avenue; three Lots on Mary street; two Lots on Center street, with Frame Dwelling of 4 Rooms, Cellar and Attic, all situate in the Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to G. W. RANKIN,

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1875.

C. C. BROSIUS is postmaster at Clarion, not "THALKLEY C. GROSIOUS," as printed in our list of confirmations by the Senate, the other day.

THAT Cleveland "greenback convention" was a weak back affair, as almost anybody who remembers the Judge DAVIS fiasco of 1872 could long back have told it would be.

IN THE Chicago iron market things look decidedly better. *The Tribune* of that city says: "The pig iron market shows signs of revival, and the hardware men are very much encouraged at the prospects before them."

WE OBSERVE, in various Democratic papers, expressions of a certain amount of gratification at the "check" which that party received in New Hampshire last Tuesday, "as tending to restrain the more imprudent members of the party." Restrain them from what?

A DAY or two ago we quoted the line, "No pent up Utica," etc. A correspondent desires to know who wrote the well known couplet of which it forms a part. It is from a poem, "Epilogue to Cato," written by JONATHAN M. SEWELL, of Massachusetts, in 1778.

HAD it not been for the fraudulent naturalization and illegal voting and other villainies resorted to by the New Hampshire Democrats, the triumph of the Republicansat the late election would have been complete. As it is, some of the parties to this scoundrelism are likely to find it an exceedingly costly piece of business.

WHEN fog-horn BILL ALLEN has BEN WADE in the Ohio balance, next fall, he will be likely to find himself vastly wanting. There is a strong and growing probability that the gnarled old free-soil leader will accept the Republican nomination for Governor. We hope he may. The Cheesdom of the Western Reserve, alone, would give him a majority mighty enough to carry him through.

LESS than six millions of the thirty millions of bonds called by the Secretary of the Treasury on account of the sinking fund were registered bonds, instead of the entire amount, as was thought likely would be the case. This will take a good deal of gold out of the country, nevertheless, the withdrawal of such a large amount of six per cents, cannot fail to impart a healthy stimulus to the sale of the five per cents, and to strengthen the national credit.

THE Louisiana Grant parish cases will soon be brought up in the Supreme Court of the United States, upon a division of opinion certified from the United States Circuit Court of that State, Judge BRADLEY having virtually decided that the United States courts had no power to punish White Leaguers for violating the Enforcement acts. The decision of the Supreme Court will settle the important question whether the United States courts have any jurisdiction in the protection of the lives and property of United States citizens, or in the punishment of offenses against them, in States where the local power is overawed by organizations of desperate men.

THE confirmation of Dr. DE KOVEN as Bishop of Illinois, submitted to the standing committees of the several dioceses, has called out an expression from twenty-nine of the forty-five dioceses embraced within the United States. Of this number twenty have thus far negatived the confirmation, while but nine have declared in his favor. It is already taken for granted, even by Dr. DE KOVEN's most sanguine supporters, that his rejection is inevitable. There is some talk of carrying the matter into the courts, his partisans holding that the standing committees have no right to reject the irregularity of credentials, not being empowered to pass upon his theology.

THE Washington correspondent of an evening contemporary is wholly in error in his statement that Senator FERRY, President *pro tem.* of the United States Senate, will technically become President of the United States Senate for twenty-four hours, in consequence of the 4th of March, 1875, falling on Sunday, thus leaving the inauguration of the next President over until Monday. The term of Senator FERRY expires on the same day as do the terms of President GRANT and Vice President WILSON. If neither of these officials can hold over for one day, how can he? There will be no "interim," however. The President will continue in his office until his successor is duly inaugurated.

For the enlightenment of the *Post*, we state that the St. Louis *Dispatch* "expressed the regret that President GRANT has not been assassinated," in its issue of the 3d instant, in reply to a special Clarksville telegram stating that a report of his assassination was in circulation at that place, and inquiring whether it were true. "*Alas! No!*" was the printed rejoinder of that precious sheet. Now, when the *Post* shall exhibit moral courage enough to acknowledge the truth of our charge and the falsity of its own "denial" thereof, we will furnish it with the other information it asks. But we no more expect it will do it than that it will thank us for establishing the location of "Muldon, Mississippi."

THE most important feature of the new treaty with Belgium, in place of the existing one, which will terminate on the first of July next, is the new article in regard to trade-marks. This is of particular interest to our merchants and manufacturers. The article prohibits the counterfeiting of trade-marks in either country, establishes the right of action against counterfeiters in the country where the counterfeiting is done, and gives the courts jurisdiction. Americans are to lodge their trade-marks at Brussels in the office of the Tribunal of Commerce, and Belgians at Washington, at the Patentoffice. It is also provided that when trade-marks become public property in either country, they shall be equally free in both.

JEFF. DAVIS has written a letter denying having made a speech at Stevenson, Alabama, some time in February, 1861, in which he said: "We will carry the war where it is easy to advance, where food for the sword and torch awaits our armies in the densely populated cities," or at least declaring that he has no remembrance of making such a remark. He also denies having entertained a purpose "to excite sectional hostility, initiate war, and thus destroy the union of the States." Probably we shall next have him insisting that there were no such places as Belle Isle, Libby and Andersonville, or, at least, that the inconceivable barbarities practiced upon helpless Union prisoners in those hells by his authority and under his sanction, were the results of the tenderest feelings of sympathy and good will.

THE strike at Fall River, Massachusetts, continues with no apparent prospect of settlement, but the latest phase of the labor difficulty has been developed at some of the woolen mills which have attempted to make arrangements with the male operatives to work eleven hours a day. The men, thus far, have refused, and voted to stay out, whereupon the owners closed their mills. The new Ten Hour law of that State went into effect a few weeks ago, and has the effect that appears to be working injury to the woolen manufacturers, as they cannot compete with other States who run their mills longer hours. Some of these mills have, it is said, been run at a dead loss merely to keep the help in daily bread. There, as here and elsewhere, many of the workers do not seem to understand the difficulties under which employers have to labor, but stigmatize every self-preservative movement adopted by the latter as the tyranny of capital.

A MISSISSIPPI correspondent of the New York *Times*, who acknowledges that, in the time of nullification, being then a very young man, he was himself a nullifier, and that for a long time his "greatest political wish was to see the Government destroyed," charges that paper with "giving entirely too much credit to professions of Southern loyalty," and says:

> The solemn and sad truth is, that outside of the colored people there is but little loyalty felt for the Government here. And loyal white men like myself know full well that should the time again come when civil war breaks out the Government, and men who support it, will have no friends here, comparatively speaking, but the colored people. What General Forrest said the other day, looking with hope to another civil war, or more properly another rebellion, 'that he would be in favor of raising the black flag and exterminating Republicans, white and black,' is a fair index of the feelings, hopes and wishes of the masses of the whites in the former slave States."

These observations, coming as they do from a native Southerner, and a citizen of a county closely adjoining the county in which FORREST expressed the murderous sentiments referred to, are commended to the especial consideration of the *Post*.

TAKING the figures of the last annual reports of eight of the principal railroads of the country, including the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific, as to gross earnings and operating expenses for the last fiscal year, as compared with the preceding year, the New York *Bulletin* shows that, instead of a decrease in gross earnings, the combined list exhibits an increase of about one per cent., while the operating expenses show a reduction of five per cent. The net earnings of the eight roads for the fiscal year 1873, were $36,966,046, and for 1874 they were $41,410,509, an increase of $4,444,463, or about twelve per cent. This is a more favorable showing than was anticipated. It indicates, among other things, that the iron trade and the mechanical trades which supply engines, rolling stock and other supplies, have suffered a much greater degree of depression than has the general trade of the country; a circumstance which has told immensely in favor of the roads in their purchases of rails and supplies, and in outlays for repairs. Most of the roads have availed themselves of this temporary period of cheapness for making outlays which might otherwise have been delayed; and thus the condition of the roads has been improved at a time when it might have been expected that it would be allowed to deteriorate. The exhibit of gross earnings also affords a satisfactory symptom as to the condition of the general trade of the country. The *Bulletin* says: "Considering that the rates of transportation have been exceptionally low, the fact of an increase of receipts shows that, after all the complaints of the depression of trade, there has been no general reduction in the traffic and travel of the country, and that, whatever may have been the condition of some branches of business, upon the whole the wheels of industry have been kept well in motion."

The merchants of Boston appear to be making considerable progress towards a realization of better transportation facilities and lower rates between that city and the West. They seem to have given up all hope of getting cheap freights from the Boston and Albany Railroad corporation, which is at present the only through and direct line connecting Boston with any Western road. The report of the committee appointed by the merchants to examine into the Poughkeepsie route has been very favorably received, and it is the only route now presenting itself by which the Hub can obtain railway connection with the great producing regions of our own and other States beyond the Hudson river. Boston capitalits have expended millions in the development of sections beyond the Mississippi, but when the business which they have helped to create sought a market at their doors they were unable to accommodate it for want of railroad facilities. The members of the committee on the Poughkeepsie route unanimously recommended the construction of a bridge across the Hudson at that city, and with the connections on both sides, existing or contemplated, eleven different lings and branches being embraced in the convergement at the western points, Boston will have a highway to the West and Southwest. The present seems to be its opportunity in this respect. Regarding the Hoosac Tunnel route, the Legislature has just decided upon the "toll-gate" plan in opposition to consolidation of the various roads centering at the great bore. This means the use of the tunnel upon equal terms by all connecting roads. All the great railroad schemes of visionary parties have been killed, especially that of borrowing $28,000,000 from the State to build a line of independent roads between Boston and Lake Ontario.

A WEEK or two ago we noticed the decision of the United States District Court in Chicago, in a case in which certain town officers of an interior county of Illinois resigned in order to escape paying a judgment on railroad aid lands, to the effect that, no successors having been appointed, they were still in office, and issuing a peremptory mandamus requiring them to audit the claims and levy a tax for their payment. These repudiating bond holders have now had another dose of justice dealt out to them by the same court, a number of suits brought by non-resident holders to compel the payment of interest on bonds issued in aid of railroads, having this week been decided, judgment in each case being for the plaintiff. In one case the suit was contested upon the ground that the law chartering the company to which aid was voted was never passed regularly by the Legislature, and that therefore the company had no legal existence; another that notices of the time for holding the election were not properly posted, and still another because the aid was voted to one company, and before the bonds were issued the company was consolidated with another, by which it was changed in name and purpose from what it was when the aid was voted. None of these defenses availed, however. The bonds having passed into the hands of innocent purchasers, the court held them to be valid as against technicality, and that the interest must be paid—a sound and righteous decision.

APROPOS of the jubilant report of the directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, just issued, stating that the net earnings for the last calendar year were $5,900,000, out of the gross earnings of $10,550,000 equal to seven per cent. on the entire capital and bonds of the company, it is an exceedingly difficult matter to understand why the road being in such a highly prosperous condition, it cannot begin at once to pay off the Government bonds issued in its behalf. The country has paid, up to the first of present month, nearly $9,000,000 in interest on the bonds issued in behalf of the road, under the impression that the line was not making enough to pay it for itself. It is quite evident that the recent piteous plea of poverty filed by the managers at Washington, in order to induce the Government to accept the so-called "compromise," by which the road was to pay each year from one-third to one-half of the interest due that year, and was then to be released from all liability for the principal, was simply a piece of lying hypocrisy and chicanery. The Springfield *Republican* does but express the general mind when it says: "If Secretary BRISTOW is of the stuff he is supposed to be, he will know the reason why it cannot and does not pay its debts to the Government, before any dividends are paid out to stockholders." The report clearly shows that the company can easily pay its debts, if it chooses, and it should be made to do so to the uttermost farthing.

WE referred, a few days since, to a contemplated change in the policy of the Government in dealing with the captured hostile Indian tribes. The change, it appears, has been determined on, and we learn from the Leavenworth *Commercial* that orders have been issued to march the prisoners, including men, women and children, to the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where, it is claimed, they can be clothed and subsisted for ten per cent. of the money that it costs to support them at the remote agencies of the frontier. The plan of treatment, is to provide schools for the children, furnish to the men and women some kind of suitable employment and, if possible, present to them at least a portion of the mitigations and attractions of civilized life. It is not expected that they will be crowded together in close quarters like so many cattle, and simply fed and clothed at Government expense, but it is the intention to keep them under the supervision of the army, and amenable to the discipline that will best promote health and resignation. The plan is worth trying, at least. While it would be inhuman to kill them by the slow process of prison confinement, it would be just as contrary to the interests and dictates of humanity to turn them loose again. The policy should have a fair trial.

WE ARE sorry to learn that the American Palestine Exploration Society is brought nearly to a standstill in its operations from lack of funds. The peninsula of Sinai has already been thoroughly surveyed, and only the triangulation of Palestine remains to be finished, in order to complete the geography of the Holy Land. Three hundred square miles have been triangulated, and it is estimated that the remaining work can be accomplished in a little over two years, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars a year. To supply this money should be a matter of national pride. The United States has already furnished the greatest explorer and writer on Palestine, EDWARD ROBINSON, who inspected the country most thoroughly, and who is just beginning to receive his due at the hands of savans and Bible students. Very excellent and quite as thorough was the work of our Lieutenant LYNCH in his exploration of the Dead Sea; and in 1838 Dr. THOMPSON, of Beirout, made further researches and surveys. We, therefore, opened the crusade in the exploration of Palestine, and hence we certainly ought to prosecute it to a successful completion.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Karl Blind is writing his views on German affairs.

A Texas paper speaks of a man who lately "eloped with *another* lady."

Even the wealthiest people have to scratch down in Florida. It is overrun with fleas.

A Put-in-Bay Islander claims to have invented a shoe that will shoerly enable the wearer to walk on water.

The Denver *News* suggests that Colorado be called the "Centennial State." Possibly she may not answer the call.

Great guns! A New York machinist has invented a mitrailleuse which will fire five hundred shots a minute.

Mrs. Machecllo, the wife of the Lieutenant Governor of California, has just written a play. It is said to be highly flavored with sin.

A fellow who had stolen a hundred and fifty hymn-books was arrested in New York, on Thursday. He was sent to Sing-Sing.

There was no election in the recent contest for the Mayoralty of Bangor, Maine. Each of the two candidates received 1,415 votes.

The Judges of England, with one or two exceptions, have unanimously come out in favor of flogging as a means of punishment.

The *Christian Advocate* "never heard of a squall making it 'hot' for any one." Then it never heard of siroccos and simoons.

The Harpers have forwarded five thousand dollars to the family of Dr. Livingstone, as their share in the profits so far of his "Last Journals."

Notwithstanding that it is written "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon," Newburyport, Mass., has a religious as well as a mining excitement.

The discovery of gold and silver around the sleepy old town of Newburyport, Mass., has increased the value of land from $8 an acre to $2,000 an acre.

It was exceedingly discourteous in that other gas reservoir to explode while Senator Merrimon was speaking. At the least it might have waited its turn.

Each ward school in Milwaukee has a teacher of German. Let us hope that it has also a teacher of English—it is not every ward school that is so blessed.

Colorado comes the nearest to an equilibrium of pay between its male and female teachers, the monthly average of the former being $62, and of the latter $51.

The French and Belgium manufacturers are going to delight the ladies with a magnificent display of laces prepared especially for the exhibition of 1876.

Thus far, Richmond seems to be the headquarters of organized opposition to the Civil Rights bill. Richmond was the official "seat" of the rebel government.

Mr. Kaleas, of Rotterdam, N. Y., having smoked, during eighty years of his life, a little more than four tons of tobacco, the other day puffed out his spark, and died.

A very improbable rumor is in circulation, to the effect that the accounts of Postmaster General Jewell as Minister to Russia, are short about fifteen thousand dollars.

Here is a little conundrum for strikers. If, as they claim, they cannot live on the reduced wages offered by employers, how is it that they live without any wages at all?

Some of the educational periodicals are hauling Dr. McCosh over the coals, for his opposition to agricultural colleges. Still the fact remains that they turn out no agriculturists.

Some of the California people have been a good deal troubled for water, too, the hydraulic miners having been obliged to depend largely on snow-water to run their machines.

The United States steamer Dispatch, the one fitted for last summer's cruise of the Naval Committee, is to be ordered to New Orleans to take that Senatorial party to Vera Cruz.

Is it sarcasm? A New York paper suggests that "one of our men-of-war be stationed at Philadelphia during the Centennial, in order to exhibitour naval power to the nations."

A steamship which has just arrived at New York from Liverpool, encountered an ice floe twenty miles long by thirty miles wide, off the banks of Newfoundland, which stove in her bow.

Chattanooga proposes the construction of a levee around that city to prevent all future inundation. It is thought that a levee fifteen feet high, with a base of forty-five feet, can be built for $60,000.

A notable concession. The New York Canal Board have reduced the tolls on grain thirty-three and one-third per cent., on lumber thirty per cent. and on general merchandise going from tide-water fifty per cent.

We stated the fact yesterday, but repeat it to-day, that the postal rates on third-class mail matter have been increased from one cent for every two ounces to one cent per ounce. This includes newspapers, books, etc. It is important to remember.

"Cæsar had his Brutus, and George III. his Cromwell," is the way a Tennessee ass puts it in a letter to his local paper on Sheridan's presence in Louisiana. No doubt he would like to see the General assassinated, but he needn't murder history in saying so.

PERSONAL.

All the scientists of Europe are rushing to Paris to see a man whose nose took a sudden start and grew half an inch longer. Such is the desire of humanity not to see a man who nose more than anybody else.

We have already mentioned the ill-health of the wife of Senator Johnson. He received a dispatch from his family physician on Thursday, saying that there was no improvement in Mrs. Johnson's condition, and that she is liable to die at any moment.

Alpha W. Bryan, the first man born in the State of Michigan, is a resident of Nashville, Tenn. On a recent visit to his birthplace he had a public reception given him, at which were present high State officials of Michigan, including the Governor and Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

Professor Proctor, the great astronomer of England, will come to this country next fall, and lecture in lyceums. This will be good news to the thousands who have been waiting to hear him. His brief visit to the United States, two years ago, made him hosts of friends, and there is intense desire manifested to hear one who is regarded as the greatest living astronomer.

Vinnie Ream is credited with having captivated a certain dusky brave who represents the Cherokee nation in Washington, and delights to watch her "patch up" the statue of Farragut. A correspondent says that as she straightens out the admiral's nose a pure prayer goes up from the dark bosom of the Cherokee to the Great Spirit that he may incline the heart of the white fawn toward him.

The COMMERCIAL having recently recounted the romantic story of those Ohio convicts whom prison bars could not separate, and who were welded together in the handcuffs of matrimony immediately upon the expiration of their term of imprisonment, must now record the confinement of the wife and also of the husband in another jail. The festivities of the honeymoon lasted over long, and, floating on the flowing bowl, they were stranded high and dry in the county jug.

Hon. Joshua Hill, of Georgia, writes a long open letter to correct the popular Southern impression that General Sherman is a hard man, indifferent to human suffering. He cites his own experiences and conversations with the General as evidence that the latter is nothing of the sort; in particular, that he was anxious to spare Georgia the hardships of a hostile march. He assured Mr. Hill before starting for the sea that, if Georgia in State convention would cut loose from the Confederacy, he would spare all private property along the line of his advance and pay full value for all supplies taken.

They had quite a little romance up at Sing Sing prison, the other day. A pretty young woman, with an infant in herarms, was driven up to the prison and asked to see one James Dolan, a convict, who was to give his name to her child and to herself the title of wife. He was a rough, uncouth looking fellow, but the little woman loved him dearer than all the world, she said, and so the chaplain of the prison married them, and, after a few brief words of parting, the newly-made wife went out into the sunshine and the convict trudged gloomily back to his task. How much of romance there is in this workaday world of ours, after all.

STATE NEWS.

The Lancaster *Daily News* has suspended.

Capt. George Jarrett died very suddenly on the 6th inst.

Stroudsburg is moving for the charter of a gas company.

There is a case of small-pox at the Westmoreland county poor house.

St. Anthony's Catholic church, Reading, will be dedicated on Whit Monday.

The Swatara Institute, at Jonestown, Lebanon county, was burned on Monday.

Sixty-two inches of snow in Anthony township, Lycoming county, this winter.

The Westmoreland county fair will commence September 21st, and continue four days.

Snow is drifted six to eight feet deep in the roads in Lehigh county, rendering them impassable in many places.

A pusher engine in Reading pushed a car off the track and up against a dwelling house, nearly upsetting the structure.

The $50,000 required by the banking laws have been subscribed, and a national bank will be in operation in Jenkintown in a few days.

The Reading *Times* says Nicholas Gresh, of Marysville, is in his eighty-first year, and has never seen a railroad train. He must be blind.

Mr. Adolphus Patterson died at Williamsburg, Blair county, on the 8th inst., in his eighty-fourth year. He was born in Juniata county.

There was an extensive fire in the lumber yards of John DuBois, near Williamsport, on Tuesday night. Loss about $50,000, with no insurance.

There were 116 births and 43 deaths in Allentown, during the months of January and February. The population of that enterprising city is increasing.

The wife of Colonel Wm. Tarbell, of Beaver Center, Crawford county, was found dead in her bed a few days since. She was aged seventy-five years.

In Philadelphia they are discussing the question, "Are masquerades illegal?" The ladies think they are, and insist that they enjoy them the more for that belief.

Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, has just ground out one hundred and seventy new doctors. Pennsylvania will be physicked by ninety-two of them.

The property of the Carbon County Agricultural Society at Lehighton, including grounds, fair building and all, have been seized by the Sheriff, and are to be sold on the 22d.

William Huston, late of Bell's Mills, Blair county, is a first-class scoundrel. The other night he stole all the money—$140—his aged mother had, and lit out for parts unknown.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that the real estate of national banks is not exempt from taxation under the State law commuting the tax on shares, capital and profits.

John Wolf, aged thirty years, was burned to death at limekiln in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, on the night of the 8th inst. He was insane, and had become overpowered by the fumes of gas.

The teacher of a Kutzown public school was so successful in teaching the young idea how to shoot, that one of them drew a revolver and lodged a bullet in the wall, in close proximity to his (the teacher's) head.

On Wednesday last, the Pithole Railroad was sold at Oleopolis by the Sheriff of Venango county on a judgment of $570, held by Messrs. Roberts & Co of Titusville. The property was knocked down to Mr. Edgar Huidekoper, of Meadville, for $590.

The Rev. Mr. Edwards, pastor of the Presbyterian church, Tidioute, whom the congregation gave a leave of absence some time since and sent to Europe for the benefit of his health, has now tendered his resignation to accept a parish in Switzerland.

The Philadelphia Mercantile Library ranks sixth among the public libraries of the country in the number of its books. The library of Congress stands first with 274,157 volumes. The Mercantile Library contained on the last day of December, 1874, 109,943 volumes.

Near Remustown, Crawford county, on Tuesday, two boys engaged in a scuffle for the possession of a gun, when the weapon was discharged, the contents lodging in the stomach of a son of Mr. S. Woodruff, aged thirteen. The boy's wound will probably prove fatal.

A rather curious arbitration came off at Selinsgrove last week—the parties being Henry Walter and Ellis Hartman, and the contention a bond of $1,000, which the latter had given conditioned that he was not to visit the former's wife. The arbitrators gave judgment for $1,010.

The library of the late C. L. Ward, of Towanda, which has been donated to Lafayette College, has arrived at Easton. It is proposed to erect a new building to accommodate the college libraries, as there is no room in which they can now be properly kept.

In Wilkesbarre a child made a narrow escape from death from iadanum administered through the mistake of a druggist in compounding a prescription, while a German named Umia lost his life from an overdose of the same drug. The latter leaves a large family in destitute circumstances.

At Wilkesbarre, on Wednesday morning, two children of Wm. Thomas, a colored man, were burned while their mother was out after water. The oldest was a boy of three years, who died a few minutes after the mother returned, and the youngest, a baby, had its legs burned to a crisp up to the hips.

Mr. John L. Riegel will give one thousand dollars towards the erection of a suitable building in Riegelsville, Bucks county, for a graded school, with a high school department, and will also give five hundred dollars towards a public library for the same, whenever a like amount is raised by other citizens.

On Tuesday night, at twelve o'clock, about one hundred Molly Maguires passed through Ashton, near Summit Hill, Carbon county, all armed; some with clubs and others with pistols and guns, all being masked. They were in search of Luke Sweeney, who the Molly Maguires claim is working "black leg," and several others were notified to cease work or take the consequences, and they proceeded to do so in order to save their lives.

Miss Russell, of Altoona, over whose head but seventeen years had passed, attempted to commit suicide by hanging, on the 6th inst. She had hardly felt the tightening of the rope, however, before she repented, and drawing herself up by her hands, got free from the bank from which she had launched herself, untied the noose, and is now in a fair way to recover from the effects of her brief suspension. The physicians say she is insane.

The Mercer *Press* says that Rev. D. W. French, while proceeding to the New Castle Railroad depot last Sunday evening to receive an expected assistant in administering the sacrement to his congregation the next day, was stricken with paralysis and fell out of the sleigh. He could not have been very long afterwards when he was found lying in the road and removed to his house south of town. We hear that he shows no consciousness of what is passing around him, and can move one of his arms a little, but otherwise he is speechless and inert. His recovery is deemed quite hopeless.

Alderman Jones, of Easton, while sitting in his office on Monday evening, was accosted by a person who came in on pretended business. While in conversation with the stranger, the Alderman's attention was attracted to a woman standing in the doorway, upon whose person there was a strong smell of what was supposed to be coal oil; but, from subsequent facts, must have been a powerful drug. Soon after he became unconscious, and upon waking up his left hand pants pocket was cut open and his pocket-book stolen, with $75 in money, a gold watch valued at $100, coat, hat, a pair of gloves and a cane. The police are on the look-out for the rascals.

The Multiplication of Diseases.

Diseases multiply. One begets another. A trifling indisposition may, therefore, originate a complication of dangerous maladies. Indigestion begets fat and more formidable diseases; a multitude of ailments are traceable to constipation: fever and ague unhinges the entire nervous system, and is frequently the source of the protean ailments which affect that portion of the human organism. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, however, whether resorted to at the inception of those disorders of the stomach, bowels or liver, which give birth to the unhealthy of diseases and disabilities, or taken when they have ripened into formidable maturity, are the most powerful of cures. The process of recovery is, of course, longer when the malady has gained headway, but it is none the less certain. Dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, kidney complaints and intermittent fever, invariably yield to the operation of the great alterative and invigorant.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

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THE MANUFACTURE OF
Table Glassware, in all its Varieties,
Will be continued as heretofore under the name and style of
ADAMS & CO.,
Tenth street, South Side.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.

Whereas, Letters Testamentary to the Estate of JOHN WATT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent will make the same known without delay to

LAVINIA W. WATT, or
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
Executors,
No. 87 Diamond street.
Pittsburgh, October 30, 1874.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the Estate of WM. R. DE BARRENNE, late of the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will present the same duly probated, without delay, to

EMMA J. DE BARRENNE,
Administratrix,
Bluff street, near Van Braam street, Pittsburgh,
Or to JOHN BARTON, Esq.,
Corner Grant street and Fifth Avenue.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS: At Pittsburgh, the 23d day of January, A. D. 1875, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ROBERT MCMAHON and LOUDEN CAMPBELL, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged BANKRUPTS upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.
THOS. T. WIGHTMAN,
Assignee.

1875. March. 1875.

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SILK AND FUR HATS!

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CINCINNATI, OHIO.
trhs*

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Having transferred that portion of their Stock Saved from the Fire to No. 54 WOOD STREET,

Two Doors Above their Former Place of Business,

INVITE THOSE IN WANT OF

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To call without delay and avail themselves of the Bargains they are offering.

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Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.

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NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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New Spring Colors in Alpacas.
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From 33c to 75c per yard.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 12, 1875.

Local money affairs are quiet, and in bank parlors borrowers who can produce the requisite security are received with the utmost urbanity; yet many persons who, in "the days that were," found no great trouble in floating a line of paper in an increase ratio to their real wealth, are now inclined to complain of the want of liberality on the part of the banks. The basis on which banking is done has so changed that they are unable to accommodate themselves to the altered condition of affairs. There is no doubt but that the condition of the banking business in this city is daily growing into a better condition than has characterized it for the past five or six years, and the movement toward a still more conservative basis is likely to develope itself in a short time. Unhealthy competition will be done away with, the cost of business will be reduced, and with this the cost of money to the public will be correspondingly curtailed.

—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has recently rendered a decision of interest to national banks on the subject of the penalties attached to the violation of the usury law of the State in which the bank is located.

In the case of the Central National bank vs. Pratt the court decided that the provision of the United States statutes of 1864, ch. 106, sec. 30, limiting the forfeiture for the making of usurious charges by national banks to the interest, applies as well to banks in States where a rate of interest is fixed by law as to banks in States where no rate is fixed; and that the laws of New York, imposing penalties for taking usury, do not apply to national banks established within the limits of that State. The decision is directly in conflict with First National bank of Whitehall vs. Lamb, 50 N. Y. 95. Morton, J., who delivered the opinion, said: "We are aware that the Court of Appeals of New York has decided differently. * * * But, notwithstanding the great respect we have for that eminent tribunal, we are unable to concur in the conclusions it reached." The Massachusetts decision is supported by First National bank of Columbus vs. Garlinghouse, 10 Am. Rep. 751; 22 Ohio St. 492.

—Insurance Commissioner Foster, of this State, in a preliminary report for 1874, gives a summary of the condition of the fire and marine insurance companies of the State. He reports that sixty-two companies show a total cash capital of $10,187,384. Cash receipts during the year, $13,426,983; risks written during the year, $950,998,423; losses paid, $6,298,850. Assets, December 31, 1874, $28,515,614; liabilities, $22,750,790; leaving net surplus, $14,897,632. There is one company with a capital of $1,000,000, one with a capital of $500,000, four with $400,000, and thirteen with from $200,000 to $300,000. There are seven companies with assets of over $1,000,000 each, three over $3,000,000, one of which has $4,686,813, and one over $2,000,000.

—Very much has been said and written concerning the payment to Germany by France of $1,000,000,000 indemnity. The manner of the transfer of this large amount is happily used as an illustration of the perfection to which modern banking has been brought by a writer on political economy, M. Walowski.

In his discussion of the liquidation of this great debt he shows that it was more apparant than real, and says:

"France had to pay 220 millions sterling; but what does this mean? The annual interest of the indemnity may be taken at ten millions sterling, and if the war had been closed by an engagement on the part of France to pay an annual tribute of ten millions to the Emperor of Germany, no one would have thought the newly imposed burden above the powers of the vanquished nation. The taxation under the Empire had become very heavy, the losses of capital through the direct operations of the war had been considerable, but the resources of Frenchmen were still capable of bearing in addition to the national expenditure which might be estimated at 'an eighth or a ninth added to the taxes' heretofore sustained. The indemnity was not paid in the form of a tribute, but it will be instructive to contemplate the way in which Prince Bismarck might have dealt with such an annuity if he had determined to receive it. In such a case come to the English creditors who had lent money to Germany during the war and have subscribed to all the successive loans of the French annuity in consideration of their foreign securities. He might have assigned other portions to German citizens who had subscribed to war loans in liquidation of their claims on the Imperial Treasury. He might have offered to French citizens holding the securities of other countries to exchange for these securities a portion of the obligations of their own country at the market rates of equivalent prices. Or, finally, Bismarck or Prince-Chancellor might have disposed of the greater part of the hypothetical annuity to the Rothschild millions, distributing it about the world without using a single dollar or franc of his own to operate the transaction. And, in truth, what was done was in its essential features the process we have described. The French did not grant the German Empire an annuity of ten millions, but it offered for sale in the European markets, the prices to be paid in instalments and when we follow up the process by which the instalments were collected from the public syndicate of bankers in Paris, London, Berlin, Amsterdam and Frankfort, and transferred to the German Empire, we find that at least five-sixths of the whole was accounted for by a series of debit and credit entries, involving no actual transfer of coin. The feat was a triumph of banking. It showed how the use of money may be neutralized."

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, March 11, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A sharp recovery from the decline of yesterday characterized the opening of stocks this morning, and was attributed by the leading operators to unlocal, seeing which Mr. Drew and his followers quickly rallied the bulls, commencing playing into the hands of Mr. Gould, who is evidently desirous of having a large short interest on hand during the Senatorial fight. Mail were the prominent points of attack, the other list being affected in sympathy. Contrary to expectation the Secretary of the Treasury has called only six millions registered bonds out of 50 millions, the announcement of which caused an advance in gold to 112¾ and a rush to sell stocks. The effect, however, has not been disastrous, and we still believe that we are still to have a bull market. Even though the purchasing of money and other tactics usually resorted to by the bears, but we venture the prediction that the market will be a good purchase at every material decline, particularly in Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Western Union and Northwestern.

TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

March 12, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113¼	113⅜
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	120	120¼	120¼	120⅜	120⅜
U. S. 5's, 1874	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	117⅛	117⅛	118	118	118
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, registered	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, coup	119⅛	119⅛	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
U. S. 5-20's, 1867	119⅛	119⅛	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, registered	119⅛	119⅛	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
U. S. 5-20's, 1868	119⅛	119⅛	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
U. S. 10-40's	114	114	114	114	114
10-40's, coupons	114	114	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. 6's, 1867	114⅛	114⅛	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
New 5 per cents	104⅝	104⅝	105	105	105
Western Union Tel	88	88	88	88	88
Quicksilver	38¾	38¾	39	39	39
Pacific Mail	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Adams Express	102	103	103	103	103
Wells-Fargo Exp's	86	86	86	86	86
American Express	63	63½	63½	63½	63½
United States Exp's	59	59	59	59	59
New York Central	102¾	102¾	102	102¼	102¼
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Michigan Central	92	92	92	92	92
Michigan Southern	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
Illinois Central	96	96	96	96	96
Cleve., and Pitts	91	91	91¼	91¼	91¼
Chicago & Alton	115	115	115	115	115
Do preferred	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
Rock Island	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
St. Paul	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
Do preferred	54⅝	54⅝	55	55	55
Toledo & Wabash	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½
Fort Wayne	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
Union Pacific	46⅝	46⅝	47	47	47
Harlem	127	127	127	127	127
Hannibal & St. Joe	22	22	24	24	24
Atlantic Mail	16	16	16	16	16
C. C. & I. C	51	51	51	51	51
Tennessee, old	66	66	65½	65½	65½
Tennessee, new	63	63½	63½	64	64
South Carolinas, Ap.	30	30	30	30	30½
South Carolinas, July	29	29	29	29	29
Missouri 6's	97	97	97	97	97

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central sales	95¾	.....
Pennsylvania Central scrip	107¾	.....
Reading	56¾	57
United Co.'s of N. Jersey, sales	134	.....
Oil Creek sales	11⅜	.....
Lehigh Valley	65¾	.....
Allegheny Valley	93	93¼
Central Transporta'n Co	43½	45
Pitts., Cin. and St. L., m. b.	75½	78

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, March 12, 1875.

The favorable character of the weather affected the market in several particulars to-day. The apparent advance of the season lent activity to many departments of trade, while the rumored approach to a settlement of the iron difficulties gave an improved tone to the manufacturing and commercial business. No very marked features were apparent—excepting in the produce line, the sharp decline in eggs—and the volume of business, while improved, was not large. Receipts of produce—apple butter and eggs especially—were very large, and the weight of the supply exercises a lowering effect on the market.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,752	Oats, sks	3,346
Apples, bbls	812	Butter, pkgs	150
Grain, bush	2,000	Bacon, lbs	60,000
Corn, sks	1,101	Bacon, tcs	19
Wheat, sks	1,149	Potatoes, bus	1,080
Rye, sks	101	Hay, bales	1,110

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are by car or store:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The grain trade was exceedingly quiet to-day; there being no transactions worth noting in round lots; the jobbing trade was rather slow, but steady. Wheat was reported a shade firmer in Chicago, but was quiet and unchanged here. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 30@1 35 ⅌ bushel; extra Michigan white at $1 25@1 27½; red and fillmois do at $1 20@1 25; amber do $1 17@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat at 115@1 17. Corn was dull and unchanged here; other markets reported firm. We quote shelled at 72@74c per bushel for high-mixed and yellow; 71@72c for low-mixed; car was in slow request at 70@70½c per bushel for yellow; 74@75c for mixed. Oats are steady, but very quiet at 60@62½c per bushel for prime white; mixed 60@60c. Barley was quiet, with but little doing; we quote nominally at $1 35@1 40 per bushel for No. 2 fall. Rye was scarce and in light demand, at $1 00@1 12 per bushel. Jobbing quotations in corn and oats rule 2@3c per bushel above quotations.

FLOUR—There continues to be a somewhat improved inquiry in the market for standard flour without however any quotable change in prices. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 ⅌ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 50c off ⅌ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 00@6 25; Wisconsin $5 25@5 50; Minnesota $5 75@6 00; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 25@5 00; Graham flour $5 75@6 00; self-rising flour, in ⅌ ½ packages, $6 25 ⅌ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 50; oatmeal $7 75@8 00.

HAY—The market is active and steady. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $20 00@22 00 ⅌ ton; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; inferior $15 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $20 00@22 00 ⅌ ton. No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $16 00@18 00 ⅌ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is steady at $1 20@1 25 ⅌ cwt; fine do $1 25@1 35 ⅌ cwt; middlings $1 40@1 50 ⅌ cwt; chopped feed $1 55@1 65 ⅌ cwt; oilmeal $1 90@2 00 ⅌ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Under the weight of very heavy receipts the market is easier and quotations are lower. We quote at $2 50@3 00 ⅌ bbl; strictly choice; $2 50@2 75 for prime; $1 75@2 25 for common to medium.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in fair supply and prices are easy. We quote at 50@55c ⅌ gallon, in kegs, for prime; 45@50c for common.

BEANS—There is a firm market with a limited supply and active demand. We quote prime white beans at $2 00@2 10 per bushel; medium $1 90@2 00; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BUTTER—The heavy supply of fresh receipts imparts a weak and drooping tone to the market. The stock is not of first grading, the bulk of the supply grading common to medium. Strictly choice yellow rolls would bring 28@29c, and a few sales were made at that figure. The bulk of transactions, however, were at a range of 23@25c for prime; 17@20c for common to medium.

DRIED APPLES—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 31@32c ⅌ lb, in round lots; sales in a jobbing way are made at 34@36c ⅌ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The season for buckwheat flour is about over, and the market is nominal. Buckwheat flour is rather easy at $5 00 ⅌ cwt.; $5 25@5 00 ⅌ bbl; self-rising buckwheat flour is quoted, in 6-lb packages, at $4 20 ⅌ dozen packages.

CHEESE—The market continues very quiet with business confined chiefly to jobbing transactions. Prices are steady at 16½@17c ⅌ lb for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 17@17½c; western 15@15½c.

EGGS—Prices continue to move downward, under the influence of liberal receipts, and the advance of the season. We quote strictly fresh at 25@26c per dox; limed are quotable at 19@20c per dox.

HOMINY—The market rules at $4 25@4 50 ⅌ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ⅌ lb 58@60c for round lots; 60@70c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ⅌ lb, 30@35c, as to quality.

MINCE MEAT—Is quoted at 10c ⅌ lb in a jobbing way.

MAPLE SUGAR—Maple sugar is coming in freely and is sold at 11c per lb for choice cakes; inferior to fine 11@12c; maple syrup in gallon jugs sells readily at $1 50 per gallon; in kegs $1 40; in barrels $1 25.

POTATOES—There is still a liberal and increasing supply, and prices are easy at about yesterday's quotations. Transactions from store are at a range of $1 10@1 15 per bushel for prime peachblows. Peerless $1 00@1 05; other grades 85c@1 00. Carlots on track were moderately active at $1 00@1 05 per bushel for peachblows; 90@95c for peerless.

POULTRY—There is a limited supply, with a fair demand, and prices are steady. Quotations at 14@15c for chickens; 17@18c for turkeys.

PROVISIONS AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7½@8c ⅌ lb; dried blackberries are scarce at 11@12c ⅌ lb. Dried peaches are quoted at 5@5½c ⅌ lb for choice halves. Honey is in large supply at 25@28c ⅌ lb for clover; buckwheat honey 22c ⅌ lb. Medium pickles are quoted at $3 00 ⅌ bbl; $1 50 ⅌ half barrel.

SEEDS—Clover seed is quiet with little doing. We quote at $5 75@7 00 ⅌ bushel. Timothy seed quiet at $2 90@3 00 in round lots; $3 00@3 25 in a jobbing way. Flax seed is scarce, and no stock is offering; quoted nominally at $1 60@1 65 ⅌ bushel. Hungarian seed is quoted at $1 00 ⅌ bushel; blue grass do $2 50; red-top do $2 00.

VINEGAR—The market is dull and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@15c ⅌ gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

Groceries.

The market continues quiet and unchanged. Business is generally limited to a jobbing trade. Prices-current are unchanged as follows:

Green Coffees. ⅌ lb.		*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	22½c	Standard N. O	10½c
Choice Rio	22½c	Standard B	10½c
Prime Rio	22 c	Standard extra C	10½c
Good Rio	21 c	Fair to good refining	10 c
Java	33 c	American extra C	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Crushed	11½c
Rio, in papers	27 c	Cut loaf	12 c
Rio, in bulk	26½c	Crushed	11½c
Java, in papers	35 c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in bulk	40½c	Granulated	11½c
		Diamond A glass	11½c
Young Hyson	50c@1 00	Coffee	10½c
Gunpowder	50c@1 25	*Molasses.*	⅌ gal.
Imperial	50c@1 00	Strictly prime N. O	72c
Japan	35c@1 00	Prime	70c
Oolong	25c@1 00	Good	68c
Assey	1 00	*Syrups.*	
Spices.		Ex. white drips	75c
Cassia	22c	Sugar House	65c
Cloves	55 c	Lower grades	45@60c
Alspice	17½@18c	*Raisins.*	
Cassia	55 @55 c	Layers, 5 lbs	$3 25
Ginger	20 @27 c	Valentias ⅌ lb	12 c
Pepper	26 @27 c	Currants, ⅌ lb	9 c
Candies.		*Soda.*	
Star, full weight	18c	Bi-carb, 100 ⅌ pkgs	6c
Stearine	15c	Bi-carb, ⅌ ½ papers	8c
Starch.		Irish soap ⅌ box	$4 50
Common	5½c	B'ritt's best ⅌ box	7 00
		German Mottled	5½c

Provisions.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 8½@8½c ⅌ lb; pickled sides are quoted at 11½c; clear 11¾ sides 11¾c; clear sides, 12c.

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THE

Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 12, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.021	39	72	S. W.	Gentle	Clear.
2 P.M.	30.028	46	54	N.W.	Gentle	Clear.
9 P.M.	30.019	38	71	E.	Light.	Clear.

Mean barometer....30.022 Highest thermom...49.5
Mean thermometer...40.2 Lowest thermom... 30

Cruelty to Animals.

Frank Kelly and Michael Boyd were before Alderman Anderson to answer a charge of cruelty to animals, on oath of Michael Dean, agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It was alleged that they had overloaded the animals in their charge, and had cruelly beaten them. The defendants were mulcted in the costs and reprimanded.

A driver for the South Side Planing Mill was fined ten dollars by Alderman Barker for the same offense.

Probable Fatal Shooting.

On Wednesday a probable fatal shooting took place at Riverside, Fayette county, on the Monongahela river. A young man named Samuel Haney was shot by a companion named John Jacobs. Three shots were fired, and at last accounts Haney was believed to be in a critical condition. The particulars of the origin of the trouble have been received, nor have we information of the arrest of the perpetrator. Jacobs is a son of Adam Jacobs, Esq., President of the Monongahela Navigation Company.

Franklin Hall Shooting Galleries—No. 73 and 75 Fifth Avenue—New Features.

A series of prizes are being inaugurated at this establishment, and the first or "press prize" commences next Monday morning and continues until Saturday night, for gentlemen connected with the press only. One editor and one local editor from each paper will be permitted to shoot for the press prize. They will be allowed to shoot as many targets as they please up to Saturday, but every target they shoot at must be six consecutive shots—they cannot select any of the nearest shots and count them on the next target.

The targets will be placed in a sealed box, and the shooter will not know what the measurement is until they are opened by the judges (selected by the parties who have been engaged in the shooting during the week) and measured; the smallest string wins the prize. The prize is to be shot for with a rifle, and gentlemen can select their own choice for their entertainment. Full particulars will be given by Captain Travis at the gallery during the week.

Baltimore's Interest in the Connellsville Railroad.

The proposition to sell the interest of the city of Baltimore in the Connellsville Railroad to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for one million dollars, is meeting with some opposition in the Councils. The Baltimore *Gazette*, speaking of the subject, says:

"Looking at this Pittsburgh and Connellsville matter from a purely business point of view, we cannot help thinking that the city will do remarkably well if she sells her interest in the road for a million of dollars. If this sale should be effected, there is no doubt but that the Baltimore and Ohio Company will proceed at once to construct the Pittsburgh and Chicago cut-off, thus shortening the distance to the latter city ninety-one miles; or, computed by lower grades, a hundred and thirteen miles—thus putting all competition out of the question, unless some strong company should take hold of the Western Maryland Railroad—in which the city would be glad to sell its interest for forty cents on the dollar—and carry it over the mountains to Johnstown, and thence either to Pittsburgh, or through the oil regions to Lake Erie."

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record in Recorder Richardson's office yesterday:

Charles Austin to Harlow F. Dunham, December 15, 1873; part of 2 lots in Sharpsburg Borough, 50x100 feet, Bridge avenue.....$2,000
Howard J. Shutleff to H. F. Dunham, October 9, 1874; lot in Sharpsburg, 40x100 feet, Main street.....$2,250
James McDonald to James Seright, March 25, 1874; lot in Second ward, Allegheny, 20x100 feet, Rebecca street.....$4,000
Henry Eiermann to Philip Metchen, Jr., March 16, 1875; lot in Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 20x76 feet, Duncan street.....$3,000
John Fire to Samuel H. Stewart, March 4, 1875; lot in McKeesport, 31½x140 feet, Water street.....$2,150
John Gill, Bickford to Richard G. Hoye, March 1, 1875; lot in Second ward, Allegheny, 25x100 feet, Beech street.....$10,000
Isaac Heaton to Isabella Blackford, February 18, 1875; lot 20x39½ feet Anderson street, Allegheny.....5,500
John Fackler to Thomas G. Kenney, March 11, 1875, lot in McClure township 20x95 feet, Beaver Road.....3,000
Thomas A Mellon to Robley D. Beatty, August 5, 1874; ¼ part of 31 acres land in the Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....9,500
James R. Mellon to Robley D. Beatty, August 5, 1874; lot on Beatty alley, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 77x100 feet.....3,500
A. Dempster to R. D. Beatty, July 1, 1874; lot on Beatty street, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 80x120.....2,000
Wm. McCormick to A. G. Coffin, March 9, 1875; lot in Leet township, 20x85 feet, Ferry avenue.....2,750
Wm. Bickerton to Eva C. S. Beadle, October 6, 1873; lot West Elizabeth, 35x50 feet, Walnut alley.....325
Stephen Beadle to James Arthur, January 15, 1875; lot West Elizabeth, 35x90 feet, Third street.....1,400
Columbus West to Louis Giesenkamp, March 1, 1875; four-tenths interest in lot on Liberty street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 48x72 feet.....12,800
Jas. P. Hanna to Catharine West, February 24, 1875; lot Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 18x110 feet, Hay street.....3,000
Joseph McKee to James W. Witherspoon, August 17, 1874; lot Seventh ward, Allegheny, 35x89 feet, Henderson street.....1,500
Thompson Bell to Emma Marshall, January 18, 1875, Willis street, Allegheny, irregular lot.....Nominal.

Union Prayer Meetings.

The ministers of the central portion of our city have prepared the following paper to be read to their congregations tomorrow:

The undersigned pastors have combined to inaugurate a series of Union Meetings in the central churches of this city, similar to those which God has so abundantly blessed in its eastern and other portions.

These meetings are to be held on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of each week (Wednesday evening being left for the usual church prayer meetings), and will be conducted by a committee of pastors in connection with a committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

And now we combine in this word of appeal to the entire membership of our churches to come up to the help of the Lord in this work. God has blessed others, and will not refuse to bless us. We are situated in the midst of thousands of unsaved souls; our Saviour's glory and their salvation demand of us incessant labor and fervent prayers. God has promised special answers to united prayers. The season is advanced, and every day is precious.

And we combine again most affectionately to invite our fellow men not identified with the churches to attend these meetings. All who come will be cordially welcomed.

We rely upon the promise, "If ye then being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in Heaven give good gifts to them that ask Him."

T. B. Hamna, pastor Second U. P. church,
F. A. Noble, pastor Third Pres. church,
B. F. Brooke, pastor Christ M. E. church,
W. D. Howard, pastor Second Pres. church,
R. W. Pearson, pastor Fourth avenue Baptist church,
W. J. Reid, pastor First U. P. church,
S. F. Scovel, pastor First Pres. church,
A. W. Butts, pastor Smithfield street M. E. church,
R. T. Miller, pastor Liberty street M. E. church,
J. J. Murray, pastor First Methodist church,
J. G. Frazier, pastor Third U. P. church,
J. M. Johnston, pastor Fifth U. P. church,
R. F. Alsop, pastor St. Andrew's Episcopal church,
William Young, pastor First Reformed Presbyterian church,
T. C. Billheimer, pastor Messiah Lutheran church,
J. M. Smith, pastor Central Pres. church.

In accordance with the above call, the committee appointed announce the following meetings for the coming week:

Union prayer meeting on Sunday afternoon at four o'clock, in Second Presbyterian church, Penn street (Rev. Dr. Howard's), to which young men are especially invited.

Union meetings during the week in Rev. Mr. Scovel's church (First Presbyterian), Wood street.

A cordial invitation is also extended to all to attend the prayer meeting held every day from 12 M. to 12:30 P. M., in the room of the Young Men's Christian Association.

THE LOCK-OUT.

THE QUESTION OF ARBITRATION CONSIDERED.

The Iron Association Finally Agree to the Proposition—Reported Refusal by the Boilers—Not a Flattering Prospect Ahead in Consequence.

We very much regret to report that if the rumored action of the Boilers' Union, at their meeting held yesterday afternoon, be true, the prospect of an early resumptiod of work, so generally anticipated, is not encouraging. The public was informed by the press yesterday that Thursday's conference had ended in a suggestion of arbitration, and that the Iron Association and the Boilers' Union were, respectively, to consider the subject at once. The fact that arbitration was to be considered gave a feeling of relief to the public generally, and we found that there was an almost universal belief that, as we had predicted, the beginning of the end of the struggle was at hand. Both bodies met yesterday afternoon, and the boilers were the first to get through and adjourn. The usual difficulty was experienced by our reporters in obtaining information, many puddlers absolutely denying any information, and others being very reluctant to answer any questions. We were informed, however, by one of their number that they had decided to decline an arbitration. Subsequently, and before the Iron Association had adjourned Mr. David Harris, President of the Boilers' Union, was met, and while, as heretofore, declining to be communicative on the subject of the proceedings, would not deny that the arbitration had been refused.

Having obtained all information as given from the strikers the reporter's attention was given to the Iron Association. This body had a long session, and did not adjourn until after six o'clock. Members appeared more free to converse upon the subject than usual, and at once reported that they had decided to instruct their Conference Committee to agree to an arbitration of the troubles. They admitted, however, that their prolonged session was owing to a want of unanimity upon the subject, and stated that many members opposed the proposition at first. After a long argument, however, in deference to the public sentiment expressed on the streets and through the press that an effort to break the lockout should be made, they had agreed that it was but right to attempt a settlement as proposed.

The manufacturers state that the association is more united than ever before on the question of a reduction. They say that they can procure all the supplies necessary for the little trade now doing, and that their interests are not suffering. They had hopes that the puddlers would be convinced of the necessity of a reduction in rates, and that the twelve thousand to fifteen thousand men now out of employment might resume work, and thus not only aid themselves and their families, but stimulate all branches of business and aid in the general prosperity.

Further movements on the part of the puddlers will be looked for anxiously.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Items of General and Local Interest.

A revival is in progress in the Presbyterian church of Mansfield.

Twenty-four persons have been added to the Valley church, Allegheny Presbytery, as the result of a recent revival.

The revival spirit has manifested itself in McKeesport, and meetings are being held nightly in the Presbyterian and other churches.

Communion services will be held in the Bellefield Presbyterian church, to-morrow. An accession of about twenty-five members is anticipated.

The revival meetings held in Wilkinsburg, in the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, closed on Tuesday night last, having been continued, with marked interest into the third week.

After a series of meetings of unusual interest, there were received recently to the membership of the Presbyterian church of St. Clairsville, Rev. R. Alexander, pastor, twenty-five persons; nineteen of whom were on profession of their faith.

The *Universalist Register* for 1875 shows 674 ministers—an increase of 17; 622 churches—an increase of 16; 30,903 church-members—3,104 more than 1874; 647 Sabbath Schools—a decrease of 14; and 37,738 Sunday School scholars—an increase of several thousand. The amount of church property is about $8,000,000.

The "Methodist Year Book," which has been recently published, gives 10,854 traveling ministers, an excess of 283 over last year, and 12,581 local ministers; 18,628 Sunday-schools, (397 more than last year,) and 1,363,876 scholars, an increase of 45,273; 1,345,089 church members, an increase of 56,385; and 218,452 probationers, which is 43,000 more than last year; also 15,091 churches, valued at $69,288,815, an increase in church property over last year of $3,956,235. The Church has contributed to benevolent institutions during the year $610,054 54.

The usual Missionary Anniversary of the Liberty Street Methodist Episcopal church of this city, will take place to-morrow, occupying the entire day and evening. In the morning (ten and a half o'clock), Rev. R. T. Miller, A. M., pastor, will discourse on missions. At two o'clock, the Sabbath School will have its anniversary ceremonies. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. E. B. Snyder and John Emory Sellers, Esq. Special music will interperse the exercises. The evening hour will be set apart for holding a general meeting in the interest of missions. It is expected brief addresses will be delivered, with other suitable exercises.

The Rev. B. F. Woodburn of the Sandusky street Baptist church, Allegheny city, completed last Sabbath, a five years' service as pastor. He accordingly preached an anniversary discourse which was an able production. His theme was, The Christian in the world. After a full and clear exposition of his text, he gave a review of his five years' work, to which he listened to with interest, by the entire audience. During his pastorate, the increase of members has been 232, and the decrease 178, making the net gain 64. The present membership is 446. Mr. Woodhull has strongly endeared himself to the church, and it is fondly hoped that he may be spared to preach many such anniversary sermons.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Henry Goslin and Max Wachtel, partners as Goslin & Wachtel, Franklin, Venango, county, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves. Referred to Register Rogers.

McMahon and Rundels, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. An order was made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of all liens, except the liens of certain mortgage creditors.

Andrew Ackley vs. the steam tug "Leopard." On motion of their respective proctors, the following persons were allowed to intervene: John L. Werling, A. G. Miller and William Sipe. The claims are as follows: Werling, $1,899 94; Miller, $68 75; Sipe, $12 90.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

There were no jury trials in this court yesterday.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Morris, Dennis & Co. vs. W. A. Heimberger and W. A. Logan, partners as Heimberger & Logan: an action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff's for $514 63.

C. C. Atkinson and Mary Atkinson vs. S. B. W. Gill, guardian of John McGilvery, G. McGilvery, McGilvery, James Richardson and George Strain; action in replevin. The jury found the amount of rent in arrears to be $278 46; the value of the goods distressed was $700. The verdict was for defendants for $278 46.

Wm. Miller vs. Graff, Bennett & Co. Action to recover $1,388 alleged to be due for work, in forging twenty-three disks for cannon, etc. Defendants allege that the work was done for Mr. Hitchcock, a government agent, and was to be paid for, by them, upon the approval of the work by the agent. The agent refused to approve the work, as it was not satisfactory, and they have been notified not to pay the bill. Jury out.

The jury is also out in the case of James Devens vs. Henry and Domenec Murphy.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

William Ragan, indicted on oath of Michael O'Neill for larceny from the person, was found not guilty.

William Hoffman, indicted for false pretenses, on oath of Ellen Steen, for having fraudulently obtained goods from the prosecutrix, was found guilty.

Mary Jane Hall, indicted on oath of Julia Ann Brain for the larceny by bailee of a Saratoga trunk and contents, was found not guilty.

William Healey, indicted for forcible entry and detainer, on oath of James B. Adair, was found guilty of forcible detainer.

Philopena Helen, indicted on oath of Joseph Kwing for the larceny of coal, was found not guilty.

Conrad F. Spenaweber, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Philopena Helen, is on trial.

A number of surety cases will be heard this morning; the Court will open at half past nine, instead of ten o'clock.

On Monday, the case of Murray and Myers, charged with murdering the farmer near Perrysville, will be taken up for trial.

St. Patrick's Day.

Arrangements for a grand turn out by our Irish fellow citizens, on St. Patrick's day are being perfected. At a special meeting of St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, held on Monday evening, it was resolved to turn out on the occasion in a body.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE WALLACE ACT.

What They Are—Misrepresentation in Regard to the Increase of the City Debt—Classification of Property—The Powers of the Mayor, Etc.

House bill 54, being a supplement to the Wallace bill for the classification and government of cities, is just now eliciting very wide discussion, and there is much misrepresentation in regard to its provisions. We believe there is nothing in the bill, from beginning to end, that the public have not been perfectly familiar with, excepting one section, which proposes to take from the Mayor the power to supervise the conduct of city officers, and to place it in the hands of Councils. This change has not been asked for by the people, nor even by their representatives in Councils, and the section has evidently been tacked on to the bill at the instance of parties who are either personally hostile to Mayor McCarthy, or who fear the exercise of the power placed in his hands.

The bill is very lengthy, but its substance can be stated briefly:

ALLEGHENY POOR BOARD.

The first section has reference to the election of the Board of Guardians of the Poor of cities of the third class (Allegheny). It limits the number of members of the board to five, and provides for their election by Councils. The second section makes the board subject to the jurisdiction and control of Councils.

EXTENDING OTHER PROVISIONS TO ALLEGHENY.

The third section extends to cities of the third class (Allegheny) section eleventh of the Wallace bill, relative to the creation of a sinking fund for the gradual extinguishment of the city debt. Also, clauses first and eighth, inclusive, of section twentieth, which relate to street improvements, the taxing of certain businesses, etc., etc.

LOCATION AND CLASSIFICATION.

The fourth and eighth sections, inclusive, are substantially the bill relative to the classification of property in the city of Pittsburgh, making three classes and fixing three rates—a half, a two-thirds and a full rate—corresponding to the agricultural, rural and urban classes. This is the bill originally prepared by the Finance Committee of Councils, and approved by both bodies.

The ninth section abolishes occupation tax, for city purposes, and substitutes a uniform six mills cents upon each resident taxable. This change has been discussed in the newspapers, although we do not remember of its having been recommended by Councils.

The tenth section authorizes Councils to license pawnbrokers and regulate their business, by ordinance.

CITY HALL COMMISSION.

The eleventh section authorizes Councils to dissolve the City Hall Commission, and assume the duties thereof.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The twelfth section reads as follows: The Councils of any city of the second class shall have the power, whenever any street or avenue therein shall have been heretofore directed to be improved, under the provisions of any special law, to curtail the length or width of such street or avenue improvement, and in exercising this power they shall prescribe such regulations as will permit the provisions of said special law to be carried into effect, and said Councils shall have power to determine whether the whole or any part of the sidewalks of any street or avenue improved under special or general law shall be paved.

CURTAILING THE POWERS OF THE MAYOR.

The thirteenth section is in these words:

That in lieu of any existing authority, the Councils of any city of the second and third class shall have exclusive supervision of the official conduct of all city officers, and shall examine the grounds of all reasonable complaints made against any of them, (with the exception of police officers, who shall be controlled by the Mayor and Police Committee,) and shall cause all their violations and neglect of duty to be promptly punished or reported to the proper tribunal for correction, and for the purposes aforesaid they are hereby authorized to issue subpœnas, attested by the Presidents and Clerks of Councils, under the seal of the city, for the attendance of such witnesses as they may deem necessary.

Under the last clause of section fourth of the Wallace act, "the Mayors of cities of the second and third classes shall supervise the conduct of all city officers, examine the grounds of all reasonable complaints, and cause all of their violations or neglect of duty to be promptly punished," etc. This change, as we have said, has not been recommended by Councils, or asked for by the people.

INCREASE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

The fourteenth section authorizes an increase of our city indebtedness one-half of one per centum upon the valuation, or equal to $750,000—not $2,000,000, as has been stated—as has been recommended by Councils as absolutely necessary to finish the waterworks.

DIVISION OF WARDS.

The fifteenth and last section of the supplement relates to the division of wards. Under the Wallace act, a ward cannot be divided except upon a report from a commission appointed by the common pleas, recommending the division, and a vote of the residents of the ward upon the question. The change authorizes the court to dispense with the vote of the resident electors, and to order a division upon a petition of one hundred or more taxable inhabitants of the ward proposed to be divided.

These are the provisions of the supplement, and it will be seen, at least by those conversant with city affairs, that, with the exception of the section limiting the powers of the Mayor and that relating to street improvements, have been fully discussed by the people and their representatives in Councils.

The Mayor is quite indifferent as to the passage of the section limiting his powers. Should it pass, it will relieve him of a great deal of labor and responsibility, in the exercise of which he would realize no profit, and possibly not much credit or popularity.

The danger is, however, that legislation essential to the interests of the people may be defeated in consequence of an attempt to gratify personal jealousies or animosities.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Smallpox Hospital—Arrangements Being Made to Meet the Epidemic.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Slagle in the chair.

Dr. Arthurs, from the Hospital Committee, reported the temporary hospital now fitted up and ready for patients. A nurse has been employed.

A plan for an addition to the proposed hospital building to be erected was examined and approved.

On motion the Health officer was authorized to procure a plan for a stable building, 16x24 feet in size, to be erected on the hospital lot.

The matter of purchase of cooking utensils and other articles needed in the hospital department, was referred to the Hospital Committee.

On motion it was ordered that proposals be invited for the erection of the stable and the additions to the new hospital building.

The contract for the new hospital building as already advertised for, was let to M. F. Kimball.

A motion by Dr. Thomas to increase the salary of the Physician from $400 to $1,000 was discussed at length. It was claimed that the sum allowed was entirely inadequate for the duties required, especially if he would have to attend the hospital during the epidemic now prevailing.

Without conclusion, the matter was referred to the Solicitor of the Board, to ascertain the authority of the Board in the matter.

Adjourned.

THIEVES IN ALLEGHENY.

Bold Depredations Yesterday.

The thieves hereabout seem to understand that there is no police force in Allegheny, and they are making the most of that knowledge. They no longer find it necessary to wait for the darkness of night to shield their movements from observation, but operate in broad daylight with impunity. Their latest depredation was committed yesterday afternoon, at the residence of Mr. W. T. Farley, No. 54 Irwin avenue. At that time two men went to the front door of Mr. F.'s house and rang the bell. Their summons not being answered, they concluded that there was no one within, and going around to the rear of the dwelling, they effected an entrance by forcing open the door. After ransacking trunks and bureaus down stairs, they proceeded to the second story, and upon entering a room they found there a young lady. Upon seeing the robbers the lady opened a window and screamed loudly for the police, upon which the villains fled precipitately, taking with them a valuable gold necklace, a pair of bracelets, and about twenty dollars in currency.

The furniture establishment of C. Mattes & Co., No. 57 Federal street, was entered night before last, and despoiled of a coat, vest, umbrella and sixty cents in nickles. An attempt was also made to enter the store of Elliott & Lyon, next door to Mattes', but in this the thieves were unsuccessful.

A daylight robbery was also perpetrated at the house of Captain W. P. Herbert, on Monterey street, resulting in the loss by the Captain of a quantity of wearing apparel, a silk umbrella and several dollars in silver.

Fireside Reading.

Gildenfenney, No. 45 Fifth avenue, has again placed this office under obligations for a package containing all the latest and best illustrated, literary and sporting papers. He has a full assortment of books, notions, albums, stationery, etc., and sells them at reasonable prices.

THE RIGGS INVESTIGATION.

The Poor Board Request the Doctor to Resign—He Refuses—Where Are We Now?

The Allegheny Board of Poor Directors met yesterday evening to hear and act upon the report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges against Dr. E. N. Riggs, of procuring votes to secure his election by granting relief to various persons not entitled to it.

The report of the committee was read by Clerk McGonnigle. It gives a summary of the evidence. First, that fifty per cent. of all the relief given went to residents of the Doctor's (the Ninth) ward. Second, that the Doctor had given relief to fifteen puddlers and helpers, contrary to a resolution of the Board prohibiting such relief. Third, that out of 317 voters in the said ward, 191 received relief through the Doctor's orders. Fourth, that the Doctor had given relief to persons owning property, and not in want. Fourth, that the Doctor, by his admission, used railroad tickets paid for by the Board to bring out of the town working at the Poor Farm down to the city to vote on election day. The committee conclude their report in the following words:

Taking all the evidence, the committee feel it their duty to the citizens of the other ten wards of the city to recommend the Board to pass a resolution asking Dr. E. N. Riggs to resign his position as a member of this Board. We think this is our duty, without any personal ill feeling toward Dr. Riggs, but purely to sustain the honor and dignity of the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

F. F. GRUBBS,
LEONARD WALTER,
HENRY FAUTKNER,
WM. W. SPEER,
Committee.

Mr. J. F. Neeley, a member of the committee, presented a minority report.

The report sets forth that there was a larger amount of relief demanded in the Ninth ward than in any other section of the city; that if Dr. Riggs granted relief to any person not justly entitled to it, he did so unwittingly, and as soon as he learned that applicants were not entitled to relief he hastened to correct his error. The report concluded with a recommendation that Dr. Riggs be declared not guilty.

Mr. Grubbs, chairman of the investigation committee, protested against the report of Mr. Neeley. It was not a minority report; it was an argument in defense of Dr. Riggs, and was not based on the evidence heard by the committee.

After the reading of the reports, Dr. Riggs arose and spoke in defense of his conduct. He denied that he had given relief to any puddlers, helpers, or their families, after the passage of the resolution forbidding the same. He also denied the other charges.

Mr. Grubbs made a fierce attack upon the minority report, charging that it ignored the testimony of witnesses who testified before the committee, and was based on outside and hearsay evidence.

Mr. Neeley denied that his report was based on new evidence. It simply dealt with the evidence of the witnesses who testified before the committee.

Upon the request of a member, the Secretary again read the majority report.

Mr. Neeley—Mr. President, I move to squash the whole proceeding on the ground of illegality.

Mr. Grubbs—If we squash this matter we will have the whole house down on our heads.

A member—What is the nature of the illegality?

Mr. Neeley—The only proper way to proceed against Dr. Riggs is for misdemeanor.

Dr. Riggs—The illegality consists in the fact that I was not notified of the investigation, nor furnished with a copy of the charges. I defy you to bring a puddler or any other person who will swear that I have done any thing inconsistent with the duties of my office. I had no opportunity to call a witness in my defense, because I had no notice that charges were brought against me. Gentlemen, I refuse to resign. You will have to get me out some other way.

Mr. Speer moved to amend the motion to squash, and that the Board exonerate Dr. Riggs. The amendment was accepted, and a call of the ayes and nays resulted in—ayes 5 and nays 5, Dr. Riggs voting under protest.

A motion to receive the report was made and carried.

Mr. Faulkner—I would like to get up an investigation as to whether this committee has proceeded legally. I would like to know if this Board knows what it is doing.

Mr. Dixon—You had better move to refer the whole matter to the City Solicitor.

Mr. Faulkner—No; I won't make that motion. I think the Board *ought* to know what it is doing.

Mr. Grubbs offered a resolution requesting Dr. Riggs to resign, which was carried.

The Riggs said the resolution was out of order, and he would refuse to recognize it. The vote on the resolution to exonerate him was a tie, and until there was a decision on that, no subsequent resolution was in order.

The point was raised that Dr. Riggs had no right to vote, and the Chair so decided.

Dr. Riggs then voted, as he had a right to, under protest.

The Secretary, however, drew his pencil across the Doctor's vote, and announced the vote on the motion to exonerate as 5 to 4.

The resolution requesting the Doctor to resign, was presented to him, and he reiterated his refusal to do so.

Mr. Neeley—I move we adjourn.

Mr. Dixon—Where are we now?

The motion to adjourn was carried.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Maggie Mitchell makes her last two appearances this afternoon and evening. The house was crowded in every part last night, and the fun was so fast and furious that will be true of the remaining performances. "The Pearl of Savoy" remains the attraction.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The Saturday matinee at this house always attracts a goodly crowd, and as an extra large company is to be seen there now, no day will prove no exception. To-night a bill of unusual length may be expected.

Charley Ross Found.

Officer Harrison, about two o'clock this morning, escorted to the Central station a lad who said he was Charley Ross. He is about seventeen years of age, and had in his possession a whistle and a chisel, which would indicate that Charley is a burglar. A cigar store on Webster asenue was broken open last night, and the officer found Charley in an alley, not far from the scene of the burglary. It would appear from this evidence that young Ross had been using his implements on that store.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

PERSONS who write advising us of the arrival of robins, will kindly state whether the birds were alive or dead.

A SOFT answer turneth away wrath, but we lose our patience with people who are continually asking soft questions.

A WOMAN on the Hill accidentally bit her tongue off the other day, and since that her husband gets home every evening two hours earlier than usual.

"WHO vas dot feller und dem vorms?" asked a German, as he gazed upon a picture yesterday, which represented St. Patrick driving numberless snakes from a bank.

The inquest on the body of Mrs. Catharine Barrett, who was run over and killed by an engine at Wood's Run, Thursday, will be held this morning at half-past nine o'clock.

NEARLY every man, woman, and child in the city is orthographically and orthocpically insane. When any two of them meet the salutation is a "Spell ipecacuanha;" "pronounce P-s-y-c-h-e" etc.

THE amount paid over to the widow of Mayor Callow by Mayor Fleming reached nearly $2,000. Pretty soon to Mrs. Callow a few days ago of nearly $400 was the amount of court costs which Mayor Fleming collected.

CAPT. TRAVIS, at his splendid shooting gallery in Franklin Hall, offers a prize to be competed for by members of the press. Here is a fine opportunity for pistol practice, which should be embraced by the fighting editors of the several journals of the city.

THE name of Hon. J. W. Douglass, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has been suggested as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. He is now an efficient chief in the Revenue Department, and his friends here do not think he has any aspirations in the way stated.

GEORGE METZ, agent for wholesale shoe houses in the East, has entered suit for libel against Adam Franz F. Wagner, and several other South Side shoe dealers, for libel, laying his damages at ten thousand dollars. The alleged libel consists in a letter written to Metz's employers, accusing him of disloyalty.

JUST at this season, when Nature wears anything but a dreary aspect, a bouquet suggests thoughts of spring and summer, when field and forest are arrayed in their brightest colors. A bouquet of most beautiful and fragrant flowers reached this office yesterday, culled in the greenhouse of a gentleman in this city, which for artistic combination of colors and taste in make-up would be hard to excel.

THE other day a gentleman friend of ours presented several soiree tickets to the theatre to a lady and her husband. Meeting them after the performance, the husband remarked that "He didn't like such plays as the one he saw on the whole he had rather not." The lady immediately said to her spouse, "Why, John, I think you are horrid." Then turning to the other gentleman she said pointedly to him, and at her husband, "I want to thank you for as enjoyable an evening as I ever passed; I've cried all through the play."

WHEN a young man escorts a young lady home in the evening, it is not a good plan for her to turn the latch key prior to any little affectionate fencing, so to speak, that may be in order. This is what a certain youthful person, residing on Penn street, did, not long since, and the consequences were that a couple of individuals were noisily precipitated upon the front entry floor, and the young man was forthwith precipitated into a neighboring snowbank before it was discovered by the courageous head of the family that he was not a burglar.

ENGINE DISABLED.

Save the Water and Prevent a Scarcity.

The engine Samson, one of the two forcing engines at the lower water-works, which we mentioned a few days ago as breaking, from a fracture in the cylinder, has become completely disabled, the fracture having spread so as to render the cylinder useless. Thanks to the energy of Superintendent Atkinson, a new cylinder is now in process of making, and will be ready for use in about three weeks. The other engine, the Hercules, is in good order but of course liable to accident at any time; and if anything should happen it we have nothing to fall back upon. As it now has to do double duty, Mr. Atkinson requests all citizens not to waste the water, so that the engine may not be strained in keeping up the supply. Save the water therefore, and prevent a famine.

A LITTLE daughter of John Blue, of the Nineteenth ward, while playing near her home at the foot of Meadow street, yesterday morning, fell into Negley's run and was drowned.

Enterprise.

While passing along Sixth street our attention was attracted by the new and remarkable improvements which have just been completed at the long established and widely known merchant tailoring establishment of Messrs. Penzold & Carson. Their commodious rooms have been thoroughly renovated and fitted up in elegant style. The most notable improvements are the painting and frescoing, executed in an artistic and tasteful manner, giving the rooms a cheerful and inviting aspect. The new and magnificent chandeliers which have been placed in the store materially enhance the beauty and general appearance of the whole establishment, rendering it undoubtedly the finest of its kind in the city. Having congratulated the proprietors upon the vastly improved appearance of their place of business, the genial Mr. Carson directed our attention to the large and varied stock of imported goods upon their counters. Their stock is the finest we have seen anywhere in the city, and consists of the best French and English fabrics, comprising every variety of suitings, selected expressly for this market. The cutting department, really the most important feature to which our attention was directed, is in charge of Mr. James Carral, who is said to be universally as a successful cutter in the United States. His long experience in London and New York has enabled him to present every patron with finely fitting garments which invariably delight the most fastidious. As a resume of our observations, we can safely say that the firm designated has the cleanest, neatest and finest store-room in its general appearance, the largest and most complete stock of seasonable goods, and the most experienced cutter. Gentlemen should visit No. 48 Sixth street before leaving their measure for spring suits.

For all Female Complaints

nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a most powerful restorative tonic, also combining the most valuable nervine properties, especially adapting it to the wants of debilitated ladies suffering from weak backward fever, congestion, inflammation or ulceration, or from nervousness, or neuralgic pains. M. G. W. Seymour, druggist, Clinton, New York, writes Dr. Pierce as follows: "The demand for your Favorite Prescription is wonderful, and our man states to me that his wife had not done a day's work in five months, when she commenced taking your Favorite Prescription, took two bottles and is now on the third bottle, and is able to do her house work alone and milks fourteen cows twice a day." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by all dealers in medicines.

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Testimonial.

PITTSBURGH, August 1, 1872.

Epping, Carpenter & Co.:

I have been using the Keystone Steam Pump for a number of years, and it has given me perfect satisfaction; especially the new improved Pump, I can recommend for its goodness to every one.

PHILIP WEISENBERGER,
Keystone Oil Works.

Mr. Walter Anderson

the merchant tailor has opened at No. 1 Fifth avenue Diamond Savings bank building with an entirely new stock of imported fabrics for gentlemen's wear. He has a variety of pieces of the handsomest and most stylish English and French goods ever brought to this market. Mr. Anderson's long experience in buying enabled him to procure a stock of goods which throughout is unsurpassed. Attending personally to the cutting department he is enabled to turn out cases to insure perfect fits and unlimited satisfaction. As the time has come for spring suits will be in demand we take this opportunity to invite our readers to consider the claims of Mr. Anderson for their patronage. A visit to his establishment and an examination of his goods and workmanship will we think be sufficient to induce any in want of garments to leave their measure.

Stop that Coughing;

if you do not it may kill you. A bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup only costs you 25 cents, and its timely use may save your life.

During the Process of Teething,

every mother should give her child Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, cures wind colic, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS; and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected. To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the cure is complete.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon healthy.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative, the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood, and the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All of who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

Have You a Cough?

HAVE YOU A COLD?

If so, use "SYRUP TAR WILD CHERRY and HOREHOUND," prepared by MURRAY & McKENNAN, and a cure is sure to follow. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs this remedy is to-day without an equal. The best evidence of this assertion is the fact of several institutions under a different name are offered for sale in this city, with which to defraud the public and rob us of our well earned reputation. We make no false statements to dispose of our article, but place it before the public solely on its merits. It is pleasant to take, and can be given with perfect safety to the youngest child, and will cure a cough quicker than any other remedy known. Ask for MURRAY & McKENNAN'S and take no other. Sold corner Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, and at 67 Fifth avenue;